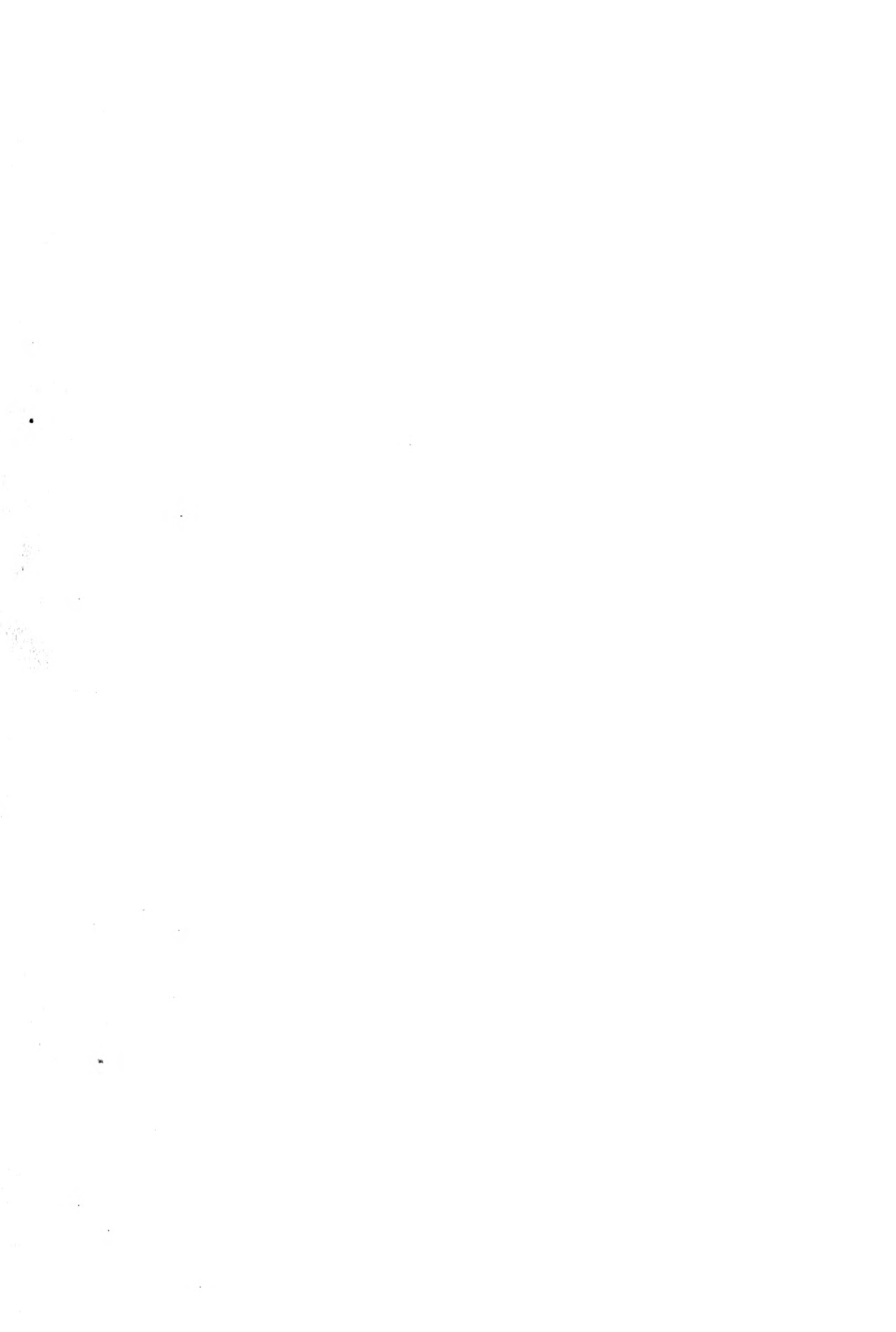


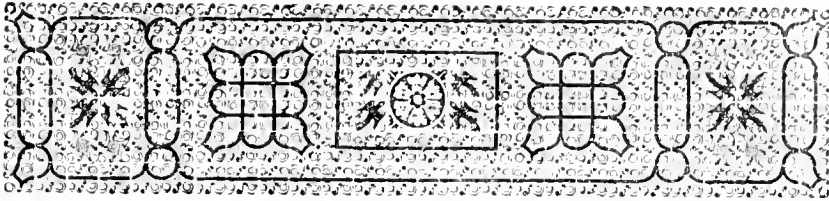


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Historical Notices, etc., of Southam.

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VI



Chapter I.

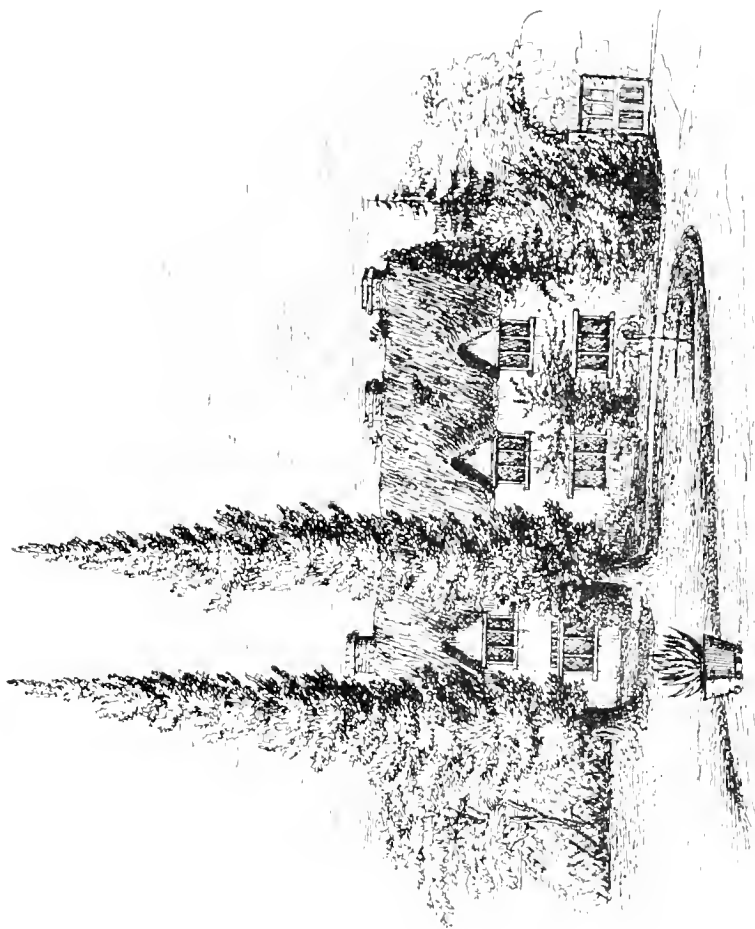
Introductory.



It is well known that owing to the effects of time and other causes the state of many ancient parochial registers in the kingdom is yearly becoming more unsatisfactory. The condition of the paper or parchment on which they have been written is often seriously impaired, and the writing in some places growing completely illegible. Accordingly recourse has been had to the transcriber and the printer. Societies have been formed, and private efforts made to preserve the contents of such local records from entire uselessness, while it remained possible to decipher and reproduce them. It seemed to the writer very desirable that this effort should be made for the Southam registers and records, in which there are found many interesting entries on local subjects, and, indeed, events of national importance are incidentally alluded to. It must be explained that complete copies of the original registers and ancient parochial accounts had been for some years in the possession of the writer. They were made at the latter end

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of last century by a very painstaking parish clerk, one Wm. Basse, and a sketch is given on opposite page of the cottage in which he lived. It stood upon what was formerly a small unenclosed green, and was afterwards used for the purposes of the first Provident Dispensary established in the kingdom under the inauguration of the late Mr. H. L. Smith. The cottage was taken down some years ago, having fallen into disrepair, but the loss of such an interesting and picturesque object was, we think, to be regretted. In the last century and even early in this, the state of parochial registers was not much attended to, and generally they were entrusted to the care of subordinate and often careless officials. Wm. Basse had, however, the industry, if not the caligraphy, of a monkish transcriber, rather than of an eighteenth-century parish clerk. It should be mentioned that the copies above named have been, by the kind permission of the present Rector of Southam, carefully compared with the originals. There were, besides, some manuscript materials for the history of Southam made many years ago, also in my possession. These circumstances have led me to undertake the transcription and publication of the contents of the registers so as to ensure their perpetuity, and to introduce some notices and observations on the history of the parish, together with a few illustrations of its most interesting objects and scenery. The writer has received the kind assistance of others well skilled in antiquities, geology, natural history, and genealogy, whose contributions will be fully acknowledged upon the completion of the work. Besides the fact of the various materials relating to the history of the parish as before mentioned being in my possession,



THE DISPENSARY COTTAGE.
(Where *U. m. Bosc*, parish clerk, once lived.)

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there were some special inducements for me to make this humble effort from the circumstances that both of my parents' families for at least three or four generations had been born at, and intimately connected with, the town. There were circumstances in the annals conveyed to me by oral tradition, especially as to the events of the last century, from those now passed away; and having myself nearly arrived at the term of 'threescore years and ten,' there were also some of my own early recollections, which I ventured to think might be placed together so as to afford some interest and amusement. 'Tempora mutantur sed nos mutamur in illis.' But I forget. The proverb itself reminds me that even the quotation of Latin is a fashion rather of the past generation, and times in this respect are also changed. Indications, however, of change, and the constant tendency to change in all things that are only secular and human may be sought for and found in the records of our parochial histories, in the various stages of society, the folk-lore, verbal usages, and even in the faint echoes of old-world traditions. It has been my endeavour, with some kind assistance, as before alluded to, to publish an account of my native place, which though by no means claiming to be exhaustive or free from defects and errors, yet is a careful attempt to deal as fully as was in my power and ability with the condition of the place and its inhabitants in past times.

With regard to general parochial history, it has been the custom often to make the Domesday Survey the usual starting-point, or, to use another metaphor, to trace the course of events no further back, perhaps, at all than the Norman occupation. In

the case of Southam, however, a document containing the metes and boundaries of the Saxon manor given by King Ethelred to Earl Leofwine was known to be in existence. An attempt will be made to interpret this, and to follow up some indications that have been found of a still earlier British occupation. A friend, whose family was intimately connected with Southam in former generations, has kindly undertaken to contribute a chapter dealing with these early periods, which it is hoped will appear in a succeeding number.

The matter for most of the numbers is being proceeded with as fast as possible, and it is expected that the work will be completed, as announced in the prospectus, in eight parts, together with illustrations, appendices, and tables of contents.

Registers, etc.

Of parochial registers generally we know that they originated from the new state of things when Henry VIII. and that extraordinary man, Thomas Cromwell, his minister and chief agent in policy and statecraft, gathered up into his master's hands entire ecclesiastical power and control. They, without scruple—one in the place of Pope, the other as his Vicar-General—contrived and arbitrarily put in force their new arrangements about religion. Those orders and regulations which had previously emanated either from the Pope or the bishops, or the heads of the monastic establishments, came now from 'the Vicar-General and King's Vice-gerent' (Sim's 'Manual,' 2nd ed., p. 201). Such were Thomas

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Cromwell's high-sounding appellations. A mandate was soon issued for the keeping of registers in each parish, as is related in the following account of the successive regulations made respecting them in this and the next reign. It is thus stated by well-known authorities: After the dissolution of the monasteries and the dispersion of the monks, who were up to that period the principal register-keepers, a mandate was issued in 1538 by Thos. Cromwell, the aforesaid Vicar-General, for the keeping of registers, baptisms, and marriages in each parish. Afterwards, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was ordered that every minister at his institution should subscribe to this protestation: 'I shall keep the register-book according to the Queene's Majesties injunction.' The monastic records had in great part been swept away. 'Polydore Vergil,¹ an Italian, did our nation that deplorable injury: for that his own historie might pass for current he burned and embezzled the best and most ancient records and monuments of our abbies, priories, and cathedral churches, under color (having a large com-

¹ A native of Urbino in Italy: being in holy orders, he was before 1503 sent over to England by Pope Alexander VI. to collect the tax called Peter-pence, and he spent the greater part of the remainder of his life in this country, continuing his residence long after he lost his office, of which he was the last holder. Soon after he came to England Vergil obtained the Rectory of Church Langton in Leicestershire, and in 1507 he was made Archdeacon of Wells, and was also collated in the same year, first to the prebend of Nonnington in the Cathedral of Hereford, and then to that of Scamelsby in the Cathedral of Lincoln, which last he exchanged in 1513 for that of Osgate in St. Paul's. His principal work is the 'Historia Anglica,' a history of England from the earliest times to the reign of Henry VII. He left England in 1550.—See Burnet, 'History of the Reformation,' Part II.

mission under the great seal) of making search for all monuments, manuscripts, and records that might make for his purpose.' John Bale,¹ writing in 1549, says: 'The library books of monasteries

¹ Bale, John, Bishop of Ossory in Ireland, born at Cove, a small village in Suffolk about five miles from Dunwich, November 21, 1495. When he was twelve years of age he was placed in the monastery of Carmelites at Norwich, whence he was afterwards sent to Cambridge, and entered of Jesus College. In 1529 he is mentioned as Prior of the Carmelites at Ipswich. His education, of course, was in the Romish religion, but sometime subsequent to 1529 he turned Protestant, and gave proof of having renounced one at least of the rules of the Catholic religion (the celibacy of the clergy) by immediately marrying. This exposed him to the persecution of the Romish clergy, against whom, however, he was protected by the Lord Cromwell. An original letter from Bale to Lord Cromwell is in the Cottonian Library, complaining of poverty, persecution, and imprisonment, in which he styles himself Doctor of Divinity, and 'late parysh prest of Thorndon in Suffolk.' After Cromwell's death Bale retired to the Low Countries, where he remained eight years, busying himself chiefly with his pen. He was then recalled into England by King Edward VI., and obtained the living of Bishopstoke in Hampshire, and in 1552 the Bishopric of Ossory. Bale's zeal for the Protestant religion rendered him so unpopular that on the arrival of the news of Edward VI.'s death his life was endangered; five of his servants were killed by the kernes, who attacked his house, Holmes Court near Kilkenny, and he himself was obliged to be escorted to Dublin by a hundred horse, and three hundred foot, soldiers. Here also he found himself insecure, and, being assaulted in Dublin by the Roman Catholics, he at last made his escape on board a trading vessel of Zealand in mariner's apparel. After being captured and plundered by a Dutch man-of-war, and running several risks, he got at last to Holland, where he was kept a prisoner three weeks, and then obtained his liberty on payment of thirty pounds. From Holland he retired to Basle in Switzerland, and continued abroad during the short reign of Mary. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he returned to England, but not to his bishopric in Ireland, preferring a private life, and contenting himself with a prebend in the cathedral church of Canterbury. He died in November, 1563, and was buried there in the cathedral. Bishop Bale's fame now principally rests on his valuable collection of British biography, first published

were reserved by the purchasers of those houses to serve their jakes,¹ to scour their candle-sticks, and to rub their boots; some were sold to grocers, sope-sellers, and some sent over the sea to the bookbinders, not in small numbers, but at times whole ships full. A merchant bought two noble libraries for 403.' Thus, as to local and personal records of the births, deaths, and marriages of individuals in the various parishes an entirely fresh beginning was made throughout the kingdom, and registers commencing as these in the year 1539 are amongst the earliest found. Notes will be given with the registers, and also with the churchwardens' accounts. The national history not unfrequently is illustrated and borne witness to by the contents of such documents as these. Even one particular fact of antiquarian research and discovery may afford the means, like a single bone of an extinct species of animal, to construct the framework by which to estimate the form and proportion of past events and conditions of society, and recover them from the haze of myth and folk-lore into the light of modern

under the title of 'Illustrium Majoris Britanniae Scriptorum, hoc est Angliae, Cambriae, et Scotiae, Summarium,' 4to., 1548. He has himself preserved in this very work a long list of his other writings. No character has been more variously represented than Bale's. He inveighed with so much asperity against the Pope and the papists that his writings were prohibited. 'Biliosus Baleus' and 'Baleus in multis mendax' are expressions used about him, but he was a writer of the greatest diligence, and Bishop Godwin gives him the credit of being a laborious inquirer into British antiquities.—From Knight's 'Biog. Diet.,' vol. i.

¹ A word of uncertain etymology, a closet: 'I will tread this inbolted villain into mortar and daub the walls of *jakes* with him' (Shakespeare). Men closed in armour are called *jakedmen* ('Account of Coventrie Mysteries'). Thus the word *jackel* seems to be of the same derivation.

investigations and ideas. The habits, pursuits and manners of succeeding generations may be traced. It will be seen that the improvements and refinements of modern civilization among us are many and great. Let us do our part in extending and utilizing them for all who are by any means shut out from the wholesome and complete enjoyment of them.

We shall find indications that in the era of the Reformation, when men's minds were suddenly enfranchised, the material aids of art and architecture in religion were despised and disregarded. A cold and squalid meanness, and neglect of the fabrics of our ancient churches—the result of an austere and fanatical puritanism—overspread the land. Many found warmth and excitement in the crowds that listened to the new preachers; others, adhering to the old religion, became popish recusants. The lights and the ornaments and ritual observances of the ancient worship disappeared. Yet soon after we find church accounts, though not showing evidences of the cost of such ceremonies, yet burthened too frequently in their place with parochial expenses that betray the wants and failings and frailties of the community. Parochial self-government was, however, gradually developed. The names of Justice, Constable, Overseers of the poor, and the various parish officers, frequently occur, especially in connection with proceedings and law suits about 'settlements' and removals of 'paupers,' and the idle, dissolute, and dishonest of the parish are too often in evidence in the books. Especially towards the end of the last century did the expenses of the parish, not in ecclesiastical but in entirely secular matters, so much increase in the costs of litigation,

the prosecution of offenders, and the support of a large pauperized proportion of the people that the state of things became at last intolerable. In some places the rates amounted to nearly the whole of the assessments, and the unfortunate owners, like Actæon and his hounds, seemed on the point of being devoured by their own 'canaille,' all feelings of independence having been crushed out and destroyed by the evils of a pauper-making system.

To return to the previous period, and our account of the successive regulations about parish registration. The protestation made in Elizabeth's reign by each minister at institution that he would 'keep the register book according to the Queene's Majesties' injunction' not being well attended to, and the entries only on paper not being preserved as was necessary, it was ordained by a constitution made by the archbishops and clergy of Canterbury, October 25, 1597, that *parchment* register-books should be purchased at the expense of each parish, and that there should be transcribed at the same parish cost from the paper books then in use into the parchment registers, not only the names of those who had been baptized, married, or buried during the reign of the then Queen (which commenced 1558, a period of thirty-nine years prior to the mandate), but also the names of those who thenceforth should be baptized, married, or buried. Such transcripts to be examined, and their correctness certified at the bottom of each page by the clergyman and churchwardens. It is these transcripts made on parchment from the old paper books which are now in existence. The constitution above-mentioned was approved by the Queen under the Great Seal of England, and ordered to be

observed in both provinces of Canterbury and York; and these regulations were confirmed by the 70th Ecclesiastical Canon of 1603, which enacts also that for the safe keeping of the register books, 'the churchwardens at the charge of the parish shall provide one sure coffer with three locks and keys; whereof the one to remain with the minister, and the other two with the churchwardens severally; so that neither the minister without the two churchwardens, nor the churchwardens without the minister, shall at any time take that book out of the said coffer. And henceforth upon every Sabbath day, immediately after morning or evening prayer, the minister and churchwardens shall take the said parchment book out of the said coffer, and the minister in the presence of the churchwardens shall write and record in the said book the names of all persons christened, married, and buried in that parish the week before.'

The Constitution, made in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth by the archbishops and clergy October 25, 1597, seems to have been attended to at Southam without any loss of time, for in the churchwardens' accounts for the same year there are these entries: 'Paid to John Spicer for Parchment to make a Register Book iv^s iij^d.' 'To Thos: Edmonds for makeing the Register Book vij^d.' And in the following year, 'P^d at delivering the Register book ij^s ij^d.' The copies made into the parchment book in 1597 are certified by the signatures at the bottom of each page of John Oxenbridge, minister, Edmund Coles, and John Geadon, churchwardens, up to the year 1597 inclusive. In the succeeding pages of the book, as far only as 1604, the names of the minister,

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pastor, or rector, with those of the churchwardens, also appear, but after that year they are omitted. In the preparation of the registers it has been endeavoured to preserve the exact spelling of the names as they occur in the entries. Owing to the laxity of English spelling and pronunciation a name is capable of presenting a great variety of forms. The people knew their own surnames only by oral usage, and were very much dependent upon the parish clerk, or the person who wrote down the name as it sounded to him, and the ill-paid clergy were obliged to be content with very uneducated men to serve in the capacity of clerk. Especially the registers of the latter part of the seventeenth century are indited in every variety of illegible bad writing. Original entries, *i.e.*, entries made at the time of performing the religious ceremony, are by no means frequent. In the middle of that century the Commonwealth Parliament, in the spirit of some of our modern legislators, were bent upon dispossessing the clergyman and churchwardens of most of their time-honoured parochial functions. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1653 appointing, instead of the minister, paid registrars to every village. These were illiterate men whose only accomplishments consisted of being able to read and write. This was the same Parliament that made the marriage ceremony entirely a civil performance, beginning with a proclamation of a sort of banns in the *market place* on three successive *market-days*, and ending before a justice of the peace (see some of the succeeding entries in the marriage registers). With regard to the churchwardens' books it may be remarked that some of their contents have been occasionally published and referred to before, but some interesting entries

had been entirely unnoticed and undeciphered, and, in fact, were becoming almost illegible. These required careful examination, and that an attempt should be made at annotation. This has been accordingly done to the best of my ability.

While preparing this introduction for the press, a leading article has appeared in the *Guardian* newspaper, January 10, 1894, on the 'Custody of Parish Registers,' to the following effect. After alluding to the relinquishment of a clause in the Parish Councils Bill, now before the House of Lords, committing the register books to the custody of the Council, out of the hands of the incumbent, churchwardens or parish clerk, the writer of the article proceeds to ask 'whether the present custody of these interesting documents is the most satisfactory that can be devised. For interesting documents they are. The records of the baptisms, marriages, and burials of all, or almost all, our parishes from 1538—when they were inaugurated by an injunction of Thomas Cromwell—down to the present day must needs contain a great amount of information, valuable and even necessary to historical or literary students, and through them to the whole mass of the reading public. It is very desirable that these registers should be carefully preserved, and readily accessible. How little the first condition has been fulfilled is sadly known to anyone whose antiquarian taste has led him to look up the early entries of any parish. Where has he found one that goes back in unbroken continuity to the reign of Elizabeth, to say nothing of the time of Thomas Cromwell? How often has he been disappointed by torn sheets, decayed and mouldy pages, or by the total disappearance of the records of whole periods of

years? Fire and damp, neglect and carelessness, and even wilful destruction have done their part so well that it is computed that not eight per cent. of the parishes of England can show an unbroken series of registers from 1538. It is true that all this has been done in bygone years of laxity and ignorance, and that the present generation of clergy are not likely, as a whole, to repeat the mischief of their predecessors. But such mischief is still possible through indolence or indifference, and it raises the question whether it might not be well to remove the old registers, which every year renders more precious, to some custody where they shall be absolutely safe.' Let us add that their condition from age and decay is often such that they are only fit to be most carefully handled, and entirely preserved from damp. Whereas they are every year deteriorating from the fact that they are frequently mixed up with a quantity of other uninteresting later parish documents, in the rather damp depths of the old parish coffer in the church, or exposed with the latest register books in weekly use to the wear and tear of being frequently disturbed in a small iron chest in the vestry, or the incumbent's house. The writer in the *Guardian* then mentions the intention to introduce into Parliament a Bill for the transference of all registers from 1538 to 1837 to the Public Record Office, where there is both absolute security against fire and damp and wilful mischief, and also a staff of trained officials who know how to deal with these antiquarian treasures; or, as an alternative, he suggests 'their removal to the cathedral of each diocese, which ought to be able to furnish buildings capable of preserving them, and there would be the advantage of continuing

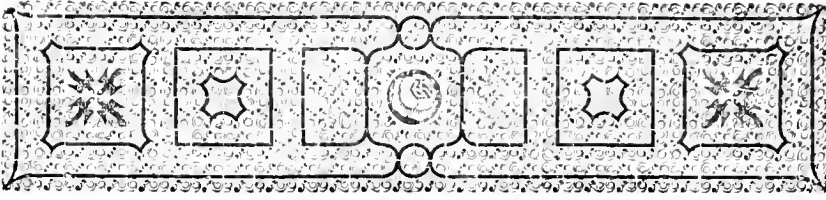
their traditional connection with the church, and in some degree with the locality.' The provision of suitable buildings and officials in every diocese would entail, however, very great additional expense, and the risks of inattention would be multiplied. The surest and best means for the preservation of the contents of these documents appears to the editor of this work to be by means of the printing-press, and, when desirable, by methods of facsimile reproduction. At the same time let it be understood that none of these would have legal validity, which, as before, should only be given, either by an extract from the original testified in the usual manner, or, when the state of the registers made it desirable, from a properly authenticated transcript, made, and retained for that purpose under authority, by some appointed official. It is also to be remarked that the registers if once removed out of their own parishes into a large public collection would lose all individuality, and become merged in the mass of manuscripts which are more or less buried in every large library. It is a pity that some measure cannot be taken for a few copies being printed of the registers of each parish; the work is gradually being undertaken privately, but ought to be worked on a more systematic plan throughout England. Again, if a printed copy properly indexed were at hand for reference it would save very much of the 'wear and tear' necessarily occasioned through inability to read the unfamiliar old handwriting. While on any legal matter where an attested copy from the original was necessary, it could still be obtained.—*Thoys on Old Documents.*

General notes and genealogical references upon the registers

are being prepared, and will be published in the Appendix. In the meantime the editor will be glad to receive any information or remarks that may explain and elucidate the subject, especially in relation to any known descents of families named therein.

N.B.—*The civil, ecclesiastical and legal year, which was used by the Church and in all public instruments until the end of the thirteenth century, began at Christmas. In and after the fourteenth century it commenced on March 25, and so continued until January 1, 1753.*





Chapter II.

The Parish in its Primitive Condition.



BEFORE entering upon our historical descriptions we will begin by making a few observations upon the natural state and appearance in early times of that portion of the country in which Southam is situated. Of course the condition of the surface of any district varies very much according to the nature of the geological formation on which it rests. The remarks, therefore, that we may be able to make upon either the British, Roman, Saxon or subsequent Norman occupation, shall be deferred until we have made some observations on the topography of the parish.

This portion of England, constituting in Saxon times part of the kingdom of Mercia, was, both on account of its situation and the condition of its surface, by no means one of the earliest to be reclaimed and cultivated. It was described by Cæsar as one great horrid forest, and certainly traces of either British or Roman occupation¹ are much less frequent than in some other districts,

¹ The only example of Roman remains that I have heard of being found in the immediate neighbourhood is a cup or vessel of Roman pottery found at Stockton. This was discovered and identified by the late Rector, and placed in the museum at Oxford. The name Stockton means a *stockaded* or fortified position, and to

especially such as adjoin the coast or were rendered less impenetrable by nature. The name of 'the Arden,' meaning ancient forest, was at first applicable to the whole of Warwickshire and parts of the adjacent counties, though afterwards restricted to the district south of the Avon, the northern portion of the country being called 'the Feldon,' where the forest had been partially cleared and the trees *felled* so as to form *fields* for cultivation. But this had been done only to a very small extent in Saxon times, and we shall find that even at the period of the Norman Survey nearly the whole of Southam parish was unreclaimed. The cultivated portion consisted of only about 400 acres, and must have been like a small oasis among the 2,300 acres of wild woods of which the rest of the parish consisted. The population, too, was very scanty, there being perhaps thirty or forty people engaged upon the soil, besides the few woodmen (*forestarii*¹) who had charge of all the uncultivated land and forest and its separate rights. Thus it will be seen that very little change had been effected by man's industry upon the features of this locality even down to historical times. Much weight should be allowed to this consideration in our forming an estimate of the circumstances that attended the future growth of the community and the influences that occasioned or directed it.

account for the presence of this cup Stockton may have been temporarily occupied by some soldiers of the 'legio secunda' from the Roman 'castrum æstivum' at Chesterton, or in marching across the country in some expedition from military stations upon the Fosse Road or Watling Street, which are not far distant.

¹ Forest (from Lat. *foras*, outside) signifying not necessarily a wood, but territory, or the part of a manor *outside* the cultivated land and pastures, the officers of which were called the 'forestarii,' whose charge was beyond the cultivated portion of the domain.

ERRATA.

Page 20, line 5, *read* 'district *north* of the Avon, the *southern* portion, etc.

Register of Baptisms, page 3, *read* 'Anno 7 *Edw. VI.*' Also the first three entries are repeated in error from the preceding page



The Parish in its Primitive Condition. 21

It is well known, and has been often stated, how the manor¹ of Southam, with no less than twenty-three other lordships, was given by Earl Leofric and his Countess Godiva to the Benedictine Monastery at Coventry on its foundation, and full particulars on the subject will be supplied in a succeeding chapter. But at this point it may be asked whether we are not apt to allow notions derived from a later feudal state of territorial grandeur and magnificence, associated in our minds with such large possessions, rather to confuse our ideas as to what was the real nature of the gift placed in the hands of the monks? Are we not sometimes disposed to be amazed at such good fortune, and almost inclined to pity the credulous and what some may consider the misplaced munificence of the donors? But, really, upon candid enquiry we shall find that the transaction amounted to little more than the attempt to bring the districts where these manors were situated more completely under the sphere of Christian influence as then understood, and it partook of the nature of civilizing and missionary work. How far such means were successful our following history will help us to discover. We should scarcely be in a position to enter fairly on that portion of the subject without consideration of the state and condition of the parishes in the times when they were first enrolled amongst the monastery's possessions. We may say that they appear to have been generally very much in the condition in which nature had left them. Now, as the appearance of the natural surface of a country, as before remarked, is much deter-

¹ Manor (from the British '*man-or*;' a stone wall), hence a piece of land and house so enclosed for protection from wild beasts and marauders, afterwards a general name for an estate or lordship

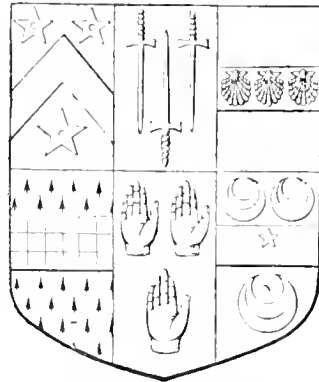
mined by its geological formation and the nature of the soil, we may form a picture of the state of the parish at the time when it passed into the hands of the monks by considering what would be its primitive condition before being cultivated, and what would be the natural growth thereon, the sorts of trees, thickets and underwood; we may then enumerate the wild animals, beasts of prey, and birds of various descriptions, of which the above would form the 'environment.' The kind assistance of a gentleman well acquainted with the geology and natural history of the district has been afforded in this portion of the subject.

The geological position of Southam is liassic, lying just within the great Lias belt which runs deviously through England, from the north-east of Yorkshire to the sea-coast of Dorset. At about two miles to the west it passes into the Keuper marls; and in its immediate neighbourhood are found the shallow strata locally called 'White Lias,' which are probably of Rhætic age. It was this stone which was formerly quarried at Mill Pitts, in Southam parish, and used rather extensively in the locality. The Lower Lias of Southam, Harbury, and Stockton, is surmounted at Napton by the Middle Lias, or Marlstone, which includes Edgehill, and strikes southward into Oxfordshire; while the Upper Lias occurs in the hills above Fenny Compton. The average thickness of the Lower Lias is estimated at 500 feet. It is seen to great advantage in the Stockton quarries, near Southam, which are richly fossiliferous. There are Ammonites of every size, of Nautilus not a few, with the common Lima, which gives its name to the beds. The much rarer Lima Hermannii, Echinoderms and Gryphæas,

Neocyathus and Montlivalvia, Saurian vertebræ without end, are found. From the Napton Marlstone we gather Hippopodium, Modiola, Pholadomya, Trochus, Cardium, Belemnites large and small, with the fragments of Encrinites, known locally as 'Napton Stars;' also, Pectens (*escallops*).¹ At the turn from the Southam and Rugby road to Stockton are the denuded remains of what Dr. Crosskey believes to be an ancient Triassic height.² The Lias, as

¹ About these 'escallops,' Dugdale says, 'Robert held three virgates of land at Napton from Turchil in the Conquerors time; his posterity continuing that place for their Habitation, and thence assuming their surname. They were supposed by some to have been a branch of the Vernons of Cheshire, which may very well be, for the arms of this family do differ no otherwise, in the Ordmary, from that, than by the *escalops upon the fesse*, taken, as 'tis like, in Respect that in some parts of this Lordship there are stones of that kind (I mean like unto *escalops*)

found, as in the next (Shuckborough) be those called "*astroites*." Which Usage in assuming such particulars for their Bearings in Arms as the Place where the Person hath resided was famous for, is very ancient; Witness the *ermine*s by the Duke of *Britanny*, being a Furr wherewith that country much aboundeth, by Reason of those little Beasts so-called which are in those Parts; as also the *Masles* by the Dukes of *Rohan*, in Regard the Carps in that Dutchy have such Marks upon their Scales,' etc. Since Crusader Escallops are borne on *the field*, not on a *fesse*, Dugdale's conjecture is probably as correct as it is ingenious.



The arms of Shuckborough bear the Napton quartering, thus: '*Or, on a fess azure, three escallops argent (Napton)*.'—From the 'Herald's Visitation,' 1619. 'This family (Shuckburgh) do bear for their Armes, *Sable, a Chevron betwixt three Mulletts argent*; relating, as 'tis observable, to those little stones called *Astroites*, which are very like a *Mullet*, and frequently found in the plowed Fields hereabouts.'—'Dugdale,' p. 219.

² This is not an ice-borne boulder, but a genuine red sandstone hill, standing

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its name imports, is disposed in *layers* of alternate soft blue shale and hard gray rock, the latter formed probably by segregation after deposit, particles of lime and carbonic acid separating from the soft mass, leaving behind the silica, iron, alumina, magnesia, and condensing into hard rock. At the quarries the shale is thrown away as worthless, the rock is crushed and burnt, losing in the process its carbonic acid, its bulk of lime being much increased, its silica and alumina more than doubled, its magnesia and iron quadrupled. (See analysis given below.¹) So far with regard to the geological formation of Southam and district. The same gentleman who has kindly supplied the above information also says: It is easy to reconstruct in imagination the 2,300 acres of Southam forest land by arguing from the present to the past: what grows now unassisted on the soil would grow there in Saxon times, and abundant analogy enables us to people the woods with tenants. Conceive a forest of ash and elm, varied less profusely with poplar

out anciently as a small island, cut off by the shallow Liassic sea from the mainland of what is now Long Itchington, just as the Steep Holmes is cut off from Brean Down and Worle Hill by the Severn Sea. It was denuded and ground down by the ice; its remains are visible in the excavation near Hawkes' deserted brickyard, and in the sandpits on the Southam Road.

¹ The accompanying analysis shows the relative constituents of shale, rock, cement:

	<i>Shale</i>		<i>Rock</i>		<i>Cement</i>
Carbonic Acid and Water ...	29'60	...	40'35	...	1'66
Lime	30'68	...	41'58	...	58'17
Silica	24'71	...	10'28	...	23'03
Iron	5'19	...	1'64	...	4'93
Alumina	7'84	...	3'40	...	7'13
Magnesia ... ..	...	...	0'49	...	4'25
Loss	1'68	...	2'26	...	'83
	100'	...	100'	...	100'

and birch: no oaks, beeches, firs—for firs love sandy soil, beeches stony ground with rotten surface, oaks clay of far less tough character than our Lias. There was a thick undergrowth of blackthorn, hawthorn, buckthorn, bullace, crab, and some holly, interlaced with wild rose of three kinds, with brambles, and with woodbine. Along the course of the brook, and in other places, were swamps with wide, shallow pools, islanded with humps of tussock grass, choked often with cradle-rushes, great reeds, oat grass and bulrushes, fringed with willows and sallows, elders, spindle tree and alders.

The forest would be haunted probably by wolves and bears,¹ certainly by wild boars; there would be foxes, badgers, polecats, wild cats, martens, stoats, weasels; squirrels would canter along the branches above, hedgehogs rummage for pignuts below, bats would nest in the hollows, otters would fish in the stream, vipers frequent the swamps, grass-snakes and blindworms the patches of open ground.

Progenitors of the birds we see to-day would, of course, abound: rooks, jackdaws, starlings, plovers, hedge-sparrows, finches, blackcaps, redbreasts. There would be kingfishers, owls of several sorts, ravens, hooded crows (the 'russet-pated chough' which Shakespeare knew round Stratford), the greater and the lesser shrike, the jay, the woodpecker. Snipe and woodcock and quail would be numerous; wild ducks would come for shelter in the winter, herons for fishing in the spring; the 'bittern's hollow bill' would sound ghostly and weird at midnight; the buzzard and

¹ Wolves and bears were still extant in some of our English forests in the reign of Henry III., 1243.

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kite, as well as the sparrow-hawk and kestrel, would hover and range for prey. There are spots even now in Surrey, the New Forest, the Fens, where these conditions hold, not yet extirpated by clearance, population, drainage: they reflect the features of rural England ten centuries ago; of Southam in its degree unquestionably.

The Flora of the Southam district is comparatively poor: the least observant eye will be impressed by the want of colour in the hedgerows; and while the neighbouring Avon basin contains more than a thousand plants, only 744 have been found in the whole Leam basin, of which the Southam neighbourhood, drained by the Itchen, is the least prolific part. Many familiar plants are altogether wanting; for the wood anemone, for instance, we must cross from the Lias into the Keuper. There are, however, a few rare and interesting plants. Close to Southam grow '*Rubus tenuis*, *Pyrus mitis*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Setaria viridis*; while in the brackish Southam Holt we find *Scirpus maritimus* and *Tabernæmontani*.' (For detailed list of the Flora of the neighbourhood, see below.¹)

¹ In Itchington Holt are *Callitriche obtusangula*, *Neottia nidus-avis*, and *Chara papillata*; in Ufton Wood, even now, perhaps, not exhausted, *Lotus tenuis*, *Geum intermedium*, *Rosa subcristata*, *Galium Bakeri*, *Anagallis cerulea*, *Calamagrostis epigeios* and *lanceolata*. *Rosa arvensis* occurs in Stockton, where also *Bupleurum rotundifolium* is common on the allotments, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* in the meadows, *Ophrys apifera* in the stone quarries, *Rhamnus catharticus* in the hedges; and a waste near Messrs. Nelson's wharf is unusually rich in *Chlora perfoliata*, *Erythraea Centaurium*, and *Gentiana amarella*. Mistletoe grows only in an orchard at Birdingbury, *Carex levigata* in the Harbury railway cutting, *Rubus hystrix* in Frankton Wood, *Rubus pubescens* at Lower Shuckborough. The snow-drop is apparently an alien in a copse at Birdingbury; *Cnicus eriophorus* is common in a hedge near Harbury, close to which has also been found a white variety of *Cicorium intybus*. The two reservoirs yield a good supply of lacustrine

The Parish in its Primitive Condition. 27

The name of the place is variously written in ancient records—‘Socha,’ ‘Sucham,’ and, finally, ‘Southam.’ These, however, all have the same derivation which Dugdale supposes was ‘given by Reason of its *Southern* site from some former Plantation, the word *ham* with our ancestors signifying the same as habitatio.’ This plants, and the Itchen, shallow, but with occasional deep pools and with gentle current, is beautifully weed-grown.

The existing Fauna is not more imposing than the Flora. Spinneys and plantations, old double hedgerows, secluded ponds with overhanging trees, are the homes of bird and beast; and in these Southam is deficient. Of less ordinary birds, the Nuthatch, common around Leamington, is very seldom seen upon the Lias; as rarely the redstart, shrike, blackcap, wheatear, whitethroat, stonechat, cornrake. The bullfinch is very common, the goldfinch almost unknown. Nightingales are rare visitants; they built and sang for some years in a coppice close to the Long Itchington road, but they have disappeared of late. The white owl may be heard frequently by those who lie awake at night, the screech owl now and then, the nightjar never. A single pair of grosbeaks appeared for several successive seasons, but their nesting-place could not be traced. In small brook-watered thickets here and there the early migrants may be recognised as they arrive; the chiff-chaff first of all, then the willow-wren, less commonly the wood-wren. In one of these ‘still removed places’ a pair of weasels make their home and bring up their young each year. Coots and moorhens frequent the brooks and reservoirs; only at long intervals are seen there the heron, sandpiper, or kingfisher.

The entomologist will soon complete his possible captures. A few blue, copper, and Burnet moths flit in some of the neglected pastures, overgrown with restharrow and choked with mole-heaps. The brimstone butterfly marks late autumn and early spring; in August and September peacocks and red admirals, with an occasional painted lady, throng the gardens; the humming-bird moth is a regular visitant, and swarmed during the hot summer of 1893; while of beetles, *Carabus violaceus*, rare in many places, is unusually abundant. The microscopist will search vainly in the clay-bottomed pools for the many kinds of Entomostraca and Infusoria, as of Diatomaceæ and Algæ, which he has been wont to extract in more favoured spots. The average rainfall of the Southam district is about 30 inches; the approximate mean temperature is 48°, the mean height of barometer 29·640.

word 'ham' has become our peculiarly English word 'home.' Southam therefore means the 'ham' or 'home' to the South of some earlier settlement. We will venture to offer a conjecture what this former plantation could be from its relation to which Southam took its name. There are many reasons to show that this was very probably Long Itchington (*Icetone longa*). It lies directly to the north of this place; and when Southam at the Doomsday Survey contained only about 400 acres, as we have seen, of cultivated land, Itchington had already more than 2,400 acres, or nearly the whole of the parish, already in cultivation; while there were 'four score and three villeins with two priests' there and only 'twenty villeins,' with no mention of a priest at all, at Southam. This shows how very much more important and populous Itchington at that time was, and what is more likely than that, some settlers might have pushed on into the woods on the south, forming a small settlement which they called the South-ham. Itchington, too, was of ecclesiastical importance, having two priests, and it had not long before been the birthplace of St. Wulstan, made Bishop of Worcester by Edward the Confessor, 1062. How soon the early settlers made their appearance, established a home and built a church, and whether there was one at the time of the Survey cannot be discovered. Certainly, there being no mention of a priest it might lead us to suppose that there was no church. This omission, however, in Doomsday is not considered at all decisive on that point, as it did not take much notice of ecclesiastical matters, except only in respect of the property held. There are only four places in Warwickshire that are mentioned in that record whose names have the termination 'ham.' The

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meaning attached to it of 'home' has been supposed to imply a settlement made among a friendly population, while the termination 'ton,' signifying a fortified position, carries with it rather an opposite inference. In the same record there are no less than 113 places in Warwickshire with the termination 'ton,' so that it has been concluded that the Saxon settlements here were made at first among a hostile British population; while those in some other parts, especially the eastern counties where 'ham' prevails, were made among a friendly people, those counties having been almost entirely Saxonized many years before the departure of the Romans. The name Southam, then, seems to suit our supposed origin of the place as it implies a peaceful settlement, not made against former opposing occupiers, but with friendly and kindred neighbours—in short, an offshoot from one stock, or, we may say, a swarm or cast from an adjacent hive.

Of course the constituents of the soil and the contours of the surface, the natural slopes and elevations and depressions of the ground, remain the same, but then there were no roads or bridges, and hardly any cultivated land in proportion to the dense thickets and underwood around it. The part of the parish that seems to have been the last to have been cleared and reclaimed is still called 'The Holt,' which means a hold or den of wild animals, and it is there where we now find a salt spring,¹ which may have been their resort. Besides the more gentle undulations, there is the hill and rising ground, on which the church and town now stand:

¹ The spring in the Holt is of a slightly medicinal character, resembling the Leamington waters; we cannot say whether this would be a corrective dietetic for bears and wild boars, but it might have been.

and there would be then, as now, the comparatively lofty heights of Shuckborough and Napton adding to the distant scenery. We must not forget the 'Holy Well' and the Brook close by. Some account of the former will be given in a future number. The Brook, which has now lost its importance, does not appear, in early times, to have had a distinctive name.¹ Dugdale calls it 'another *torrent* flowing into Ichene, which hath its head within the precincts of Napton.' However, from the term used by him, it would appear to have been anything but the very slow and almost stagnant stream it now is, and before the construction of the Napton reservoirs at the end of the last century, which interfered with the springs, it might have been still something of a 'torrent.' Indeed, it has been said that it, together, it is presumed, with the neighbouring river Ichene, abounded with fish to such a degree that indentures had a clause restraining master tradesmen in the town from keeping their apprentices on a fish diet more than two days in the week. We suspect, however, that any such stipulation originally referred rather to salt fish than to those of our midland brooks and streams. It is well known that measures were taken in the reign of Elizabeth for promoting the general consumption of fish throughout the kingdom; they proceeded partly from motives of public policy, of encouraging the fisheries and thus maintaining mariners, and partly in accordance with the religious regulations of the Church.² It

¹ The name of Sowe that has been sometimes given to the brook is fanciful and without authority.

² 'It was about this time, December 21, 1576, the Queen (Elizabeth) and her privy council signified to the archbishop (Grindal) her pleasure for the punctual observation of the Ember days and season of Lent; at which times abstinence from flesh should be strictly observed by all; which he was commanded to signify

might well happen that advantage was sometimes unduly taken of these circumstances by the heads of households to restrict the use of flesh meat from their apprentices and dependants, and to substitute fish too often, either in accordance with individual, religious, or economical predilections, or both.

There can be no doubt that in former times fish were very plentiful in these brooks. Those native to the waters and that abounded most, would be chub, perhaps bream, certainly roach, dace, bleak, perch—‘the bright-eyed perch with fins of Tyrian dye’—ruffs or popes, gudgeon,¹ eels,² etc. We may imagine what quantities of such fish there would be before the pike (*esox lucius*), ‘the tyrant of the watery plains,’ began to raven and devour amongst them!³

to the rest of the bishops; the thing being so advantageous *for the breeding of seafaring men, so necessary in these times of danger*: which was the reason urged for the observation of it, and not upon any superstitious account, as some might imagine. And of this all ministers were commanded to instruct and excite their people in their sermons.’—Grind. Reg., fo. 150.

¹ There are the smaller fry of minnows, loach, bull-heads, or miller’s-thumbs, and sticklebacks, in plenty, while in some parts cray-fish are found, and the curious caddis, called by Walton the ‘straw-worm,’ or ‘ruffe-coat,’ ‘good indeed to take any kind of fish with flote or otherwise.’

² Eels were in such estimation that a certain number (called *a stick* of eels, because of their being strung upon an osier-rod) was often stipulated for as a payment to monasteries from their tenants at the mills, or near the rivers. In the same way also in this district, wax and honey, the produce of Nature’s primitive methodists—the bees—was supplied from the uplands. Besides the great value of honey for sweetening purposes before the importation of cane-sugar, the quantity of wax required for the numerous lights used in the churches was enormous, and as a votive offering it was very acceptable to ecclesiastics.

³ The value of this fish, called also the jack, luce, or pickerel, in the time of Edward I. was established by royal ordinance, and exceeded that of the best salmon, and was ten times greater than that of the best turbot or cod. In the time even of Henry VIII., so scarce was this fish, that a large one sold for double

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We may here remark that the Southam Brook has been in later times called Holy Well Brook, from the circumstance of its receiving the overflow from that spring just before joining the river Ichene near Thorpe. This falls into the Leam at Marton, which unites with the Avon between Leamington and Warwick, flowing on to the Severn at Tewkesbury,

“As rills to rivers broad these speed their way,”

and so on to the sea.

For the name of the river ‘Ichene’ the historian Dugdale furnishes the following curious derivation: ‘The cause of its name was without all Doubt occasioned by the subterranean Passage thereof; For at *Over-Icheneton*, upon a Common, within little more than two Miles of the Head thereof, is there a Pool upon the Heath, from which passeth a petty Stream that enters the Ground; and running through certain intricate Passages, or Clefts in the Earth, for the Space of about Half-a-Mile at last findeth an Issue, and taketh its course into the brook before specified; for which Reason the Name thereof, *scil*, *ƒCƆEƆE*, being derived from the Greek word *ιχρεειν* (which language was doubtless the Mother of our old English-Saxon), that signifieth “*to try, or search out diligently,*” was not unfitly applied thereto.’

I think, however, that my friend, who is following up some traces of *British* occupation in the neighbourhood, may have something to say on this point, and I will leave any observations about the above supposed derivation to be dealt with by him in the succeeding chapter.

the price of a house-lamb in February, and a small one, or pickerel, for more than a fat capon.

Register of Baptisms.

Baptized Anno I nri 1539. Annoq :
regni Henrici octavi 32.

1539.

W^m Maynarde Jan. 9.

1540.

Henrie Ashenhouse alias Milner May 5.

W^m Berigge June 20.

Emme Mearshe July 4.

Thos: Berigge „ 9.

Antonie Kempe „ 16.

Marie Coles Oct. 3.

Annis Clarke „ 20.

Edmund Coles son of John Coles Nov. 11.

Rich^{de} Personne Sept. 15.

Annis Heritag Nov. 18.

John Clarke & Elizabethhe
(born together) (at a birth) Dec. 21.

Harrie Stalworth Feb. 17.

Annes Walton March 7.

W^m Wrighte „ 16.

Thos: Burges „ 22.

W^m Chatwine „ 26.

1541.

Alys Banburie April 10.

Antonie Dewse May 8.

Alys Wilkins July 31.

Antonie Prophett Sept. 19.

Agnes, d^r of John Rabone Nov. 14.

Margarie d^r of John Samon „ 20.

Jone d^r to Thos: Langley „ 27.

W^m son of John Spicer March 4.

Thos: son of Henrie Kempe „ 8.

Will^m son of John Coles March 16.

Dorithie d^r of Bernarde Burges „ 16.

1542.

Hugh son to Robert Coles March 30.

Will^m son of Roger Waighte April 19.

George son of Henrie Meacocke „ 23.

Anne d^r of Rich^{de} Saunders June 11.

Henrie son of Rich^{de} Morris July 6.

Antonie & Jone Son & D^r of Tho^s }
Fraunckton bothe borne at a birth } „ 25.

Antonie Son of John Dutton Aug. 6.

Ann Chetwin D^r of John Chetwen Sept. 13.

Harrie Son of Harrie Heritag Oct. 14.

Antonie Mershe Nov. 1.

Isabell D^r of Tho^s Walton „ 19.

Annis D^r of John Prophett Jan. 29.

Rich^d Son of Tho^s Wrighte March 6.

Elizth D^r to Tho^s Graie „ 10.

1543.

John Son of Antonie Bruges April 3.

Harrie Son of Will^m Persons „ 11.

Alis D^r of Harrie Clarke June 10.

Tho^s Son of Rob^t Rabone July 18.

Tho^s Son of Edmunde Mainarde Aug. 5.

Eliz^e D^r of Tho^s Stalworthe „ 11.

Jone D^r of John Coles „ 12.

Jone D^r of Rich^{de} Wishe „ 27.

Marie D^r of Roberte Rose Sept. 6.

Antonie Son of Richard Wilkins „ 12.

Jone D^r of Roger Wrighte „ 19.

Agnes D^r of Harrie Johnson Nov. 7.

Marie D^r of Harrie Wirrall „ 11.

Tho^s Son of Harrie Wirrall Dec. 18.

REGISTER OF BAPTISMS.

Marie D^r of John Wirrall Dec. 27.
 Robert Son of John Spicer Feb. 10.
 Jone D^r of Rich^{de} Sanders March 3.

1544.

Agnes D^r of W^m Smithe April 14.
 Eliz^{the} D^r of John Samon May 16.
 W^m Son of Harrie Banburie June 21.
 Christen D^r. of Harrie Kempe „ 22.
 Kathren Burges D^r of Anthonie Burges July 5.

John Son of Roger Ayere Aug. 13.
 Christian D^r of Tho^r Bancrofte Sept. 23.
 Tho^r Son of Tho^r Sargeaunte „ 29.
 Robert Son of Harrie Heritage Oct. 3.
 W^m Son of Rob^{te} Judkin March 8.
 Lawrence Son of Tho^s Walton „ 24.

1545.

Alice D^r of Rich^{de} Welshe April 18.
 Jone D^r of Harrie Meacocke July 1.
 Marie D^r of Robert Coles „ 19.
 Alice D^r of John Rabone Dec. 8.
 Agnes D^r of John Coles Nov. 30.
 John Son of Harrie Meycocke July 2.

1546.

Annoq; 1^o Edwardi.

Agnes D^r of Roger Heyres March 25.
 Agnes D^r of Robert Rabone April 6.
 Robert Son of Henr.e Worrall May 1.
 Eliz^{the} D^r of Tho^s Stalworthe Aug. 19.
 Anthonie Son of Henrie Kempe Feb. 23.

1547.

Jone D^r of Roger Heyres May 3.
 Roger son of John Davie „ 25.
 Eliz^e D^r of John Davie „ 25.
 Tho^r Son of Tho^s Stalworthe July 5.
 Rich^{de} Son of John Salmon „ 21.
 Henrie Son of Tho^r Clarke Aug. 2.
 Agnes D^r of Tho^r Gibbins „ 2.

*Anno Dñi 1548.**Annoq; 3^o Edwardi VI.*

Will^m Son to Tho^r Wirrall Aug. 9.
 Eliz^e D^r of Robert Rabone Sept. 28.

Tho^s Son of John Wirrall Sept. 29.
 Annes D^r of Rich^d Welche Feb. 23.

*Anno Dñi 1549.**Anno 4^o Edw VI.*

Tho^r Son of John Edmondcs Feb. 23.
 Tho^r Son of Robert Clarke April 24.
 Alis D^r of John Taylor March 1.
 Henrie Son of Henrie Banberrie Aug. 24.
 Kathren D^r of John Wirroll March 21.
 W^m Son of John Symcockes Aug. 29.

*Anno Dñi 1550.**Annoq; 5^o Edw VI.*

Tho^r Son of Tho^r Wrichte April 11.
 Henrie Son of John Judkin „ 18.
 Eliz^e D^r of Rich^{de} Wever „ 25.
 Jone D^r of Roger Heyres May 10.
 Isabell D^r of Harrie Spicer „ 16.
 Alis D^r of Robert Rabone „ 23.
 Jone D^r of John Slaide „ 30.
 Elinor D^r of Tho^r Gibbins June 11.
 Anne D^r of Rich^{de} Wirroll Feb. 2.
 Eliz^e D^r of Edwarde Hall June 16.
 Rich^{de} Son of Tho^r Wirroll „ 24.
 Susan Samon D^r of John Samon July 23.
 Jone D^r of Tho^s Stalworthe Aug. 8.
 Alis D^r of Simon Samon „ 8.
 Anne D^r of Tho^r Walton Sept. 6.
 Amie D^r of Henrie Wirrall „ 9.
 Eliz^e D^r of John Coles Oct. 20.
 Annes D^r of Harrie Wirrall Dec. 17.
 Eliz^e D^r of Henrie Burbage „ 29.
 Alis D^r of Henrie Betts Jan. 10.
 William son of John Simcockes March 20.

*Anno Dñi 1551.**Annoq; 6^o Edw. VI.*

Agnes D^r of Kathren Welche April 11.
 Harrie Son of Rich^{de} Sanders May 9.
 Tho^r Son of Rich^d Edmondcs March 15.
 Jone D^r of John Spicer June 17.
 Harrie Son of John Wirrall Oct. 4.
 John Son of John Edmonds Jan. 30.
 Isabell Judkin D^r of John Judkin Feb. 4.
 Jone D^r of John Taylor „ 4.

1552.

Anno 4^o Edw. VI.

John Son of John Edmondcs	Jan. 30.
Isabell D ^r of John Judkin	Feb. 4.
Jone D ^r of John Taylor	" 4.
John Son of Tho ^s Gibbins	March 7.
Eliz ^e D ^r of Henrie Banburie	June 20.
Jane D ^r of Henrie Spicer	July 17.
Margaret Heath, Fuit 48	" 11.

1553.

Anno: 1^o Maria.

Tho ^s Son of Roger Smithe	Sept. 27.
Marie D ^r of Roger Heyres	Nov. 10.
Will ^m Son of Henrie Winkley	" 16.
Margaret D ^r of Tho ^s Spicer	Dec. 5.
Margarett D ^r of John Worrall	" 10.
John Son of Tho ^s Burges	" 14.
Marie D ^r of M ^r John Bull	Jan. 2.
Julian D ^r of Rich ^{de} Welche	" 10.

Anno Dñi 1554.

Annoq: 2^o Maria.

Eliz: D ^r of John Simcookes	May 21.
Harrie Son of Henry Nurse	Jan. 20.
Christian D ^r of Robt Rabone	" 26.
John & John, both sons of Thos. Walton	Feb. 8.
Robert Son of Henrie Bettes	" 17.
Antonie Son of Rich ^{de} Edmonds	March 1.
Jone D ^r of Thos Gibbons	" 15.
John Son of Rich ^d Wirrall	" 11.
Jone D ^r of Edward Smithe	April 26.
Tho ^s Son of Harrie Wirroll	May 25.
Jone D ^r of Tho ^s Stalworthe	June 1.
Jone D ^r of Simon Samon	" 25.
Harrie Son of John Edmondcs	July 25.

Anno Dñi 1555.

Annoq: 3^o Maria.

John Son of Rich ^{de} Bayley	April 29.
Will ^m Son of Thomas Burges	May 24.
W ^m Son of Tho ^s Spicer	March 30.
Margaret D ^r of John Walker	June 2.

Ann D ^r of Lawrence Holdams	Aug. 5.
Katheren D ^r of Harrie Spicer	" 12.
W ^m Son of Harrie Wirrall	Sept. 1.
Jone Millett	Nov. 2.
Eliz: Rabone	" 2.
Eliz: Millett	Dec. 10.
Robert Son of John Mowle	" 20.
Marie D ^r of John Walton	Feb. 23.
Henrie Son of Rich ^{de} Welche	March 19.

Anno Dñi 1556.

Annoq: 4^o Maria.

John Son of Roger Smithe	May 2.
Anthonic Son of Robert Wirroll	June 7.
Margarett D ^r or John Judkin	" 26.
Margaret D ^r of John Slaide	July 8.
Alice D ^r of Tho ^s Walton	" 8.
John Son of Rich ^{de} Heyres	Aug. 21.
Marie D ^r of John Taylor	Sept. 3.
Tho ^s Son of Tho ^s Gibbins	" 25.
Edmunde Son of Tho ^s Burges	" 29.
Eliz ^e D ^r of John Wirroll	Oct. 28.
Margaret D ^r of Thos Stalworthe	Dec. 12.
John Son of Tho: Judkin	March 22.
Tho ^s Son of Tho ^s & Jone Gibbins	Sept. 22.

Anno Dñi 1557.

Annoq: 5^o Maria.

John Son of Roger Smiethe	May 23.
Tho ^s Son of John Edmondcs	" 22.
Annes D ^r of Tho ^s Wrichte	" 22.
Tho ^s Son of John Cheney	June 2.
Margaret Lawrence D ^r of W ^m Lawrence	June 10.
John Son of Henrie Bett	" 25.
Henrie Son of Rich ^{de} Wirrall	Aug 3.
Michael Son of John Walker	Sept. 7.
Richard Son of Rich ^d Edmondcs	Feb. 14.
Henrie Son of John Clarke	" 27.
Elnor D ^r of Henrie Bettes	Oct. 20.
Margarett D ^r of John & Eliz ^e Judkin	June 23.
Tho ^s Son of Henrie & Eliz ^e Winckley	Dec. 22.

*Anno Dñi 1558.**Annoq: 1^o Mariæ.*

Bernarde Son of Tho^s Burges May 22.
 Henrie Son of John Cheney Sept. 20.
 Anthonie Son of Roger & Elnor Smithe
 July 24.
 John Son of Tho^s & Joane Gibbins
 April 17.
 Margaret D^r of Simon Samon Sept. 26.
 Joane D^r of Tho^s Browne Sept. 28.
 Marie D^r of John Wirroll Oct. 2.
 Margaret D^r of John Moole „ 26.

*Anno Dñi 1559.**Annoq: 2^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Agnes D^r of John & Agnes Wirroll Oct. 10.
 Robert Son of Henrie & Eliz^e Winkley
 March 18.
 Henrie Son of Tho^s & Eliz^e Meaeocke
 April 4.

*Anno Dñi 1560.**Annoq: 3^o Elizabethæ.*

Anne D^r of John & Agnes Wirroll Sept. 8.
 Anne D^r of Roger & Elnor Smithe July 7.
 Katheren D^r of John & Eliz^e Judkin
 Feb. 26.

*Anno Dñi 1561.**Annoq: 4^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Will^m Son of John & Katheren Walker
 Oct. 13.
 Alee D^r of Rich^{de} & Eliz^e Barnes Jan. 7.
 Eliz^e D^r of W^m & Julian Marshe May 4.
 W^m Son of Tho^s & Eliz^e Meaeocke
 April 4.
 Tho^s Son of Bernarde & Joane Coles
 March 25.
 Roger Son of John and Agnes Chester
 Feb. 3.

*Anno Dñi 1562.**Annoq: 5^o Elizabethæ.*

Alee D^r of John & Margerie Kempe
 May 21.
 Tho^s Son of Edmonde & Rose Coles
 April 16.

Robert Son of Rich^{de} & Agnes Welche
 May 1.
 Eliz^e D^r of Henrie & Elen Bett „ 30.
 Eliz^e & Anne D^r of Rich^{de} & Eliz Barnes
 May 31.
 Eliz^e D^r of Henrie & Agnes Spiecer „ 31.
 Elnor D^r of Henrie & Isabell Langley
 Sept. 13.
 Clement Son of Rich^{de} & Agnes Turner
 Nov. 1.
 James Son of Bernarde & Johane Coles
 March 25.
 John son of John and Agnes Chester
 Aug. 24.
 John son of W^m and Alee Nicholas May 1.
 Alee D^r of Tho^s & Eliz^e Langley Nov. 30.

*Anno Dñi 1563.**Annoq: 6^o Elizabethæ.*

Henrie Son of Edmond & Rose Coles
 Oct. 31.
 Eliz^e D^r of John & Agnes Wirroll Feb. 25.
 Robert Son of John & Eliz^e Judkin „ 25.
 Robert son of Rich^{de} & Eliz^e Barnes
 Sept. 29.
 Anne D^r of Rich^{de} & Agnes Turner
 Dec. 8.
 Alee D^r of Phillip & Eliz^e Taylor Aug. 13.
 Augustine Son of Tho^s & Eliz^e Meaeocke
 March 29.
 Anne D^r of Barnarde & Joane Coles
 May 30.
 Rich^d Son of W^m & Alee Nicholas Dec. 9.
 Alee D^r of John & Maude Freman
 April 15.
 Tho^s Son of Anthonie & Alee Edmonds
 Nov. 10.

*Anno Dñi 1564.**Annoq: 7^o Elizabethæ.*

Phillip Son of Henrie & Eliz^e Winkley
 March 16.
 Augustine Son of John & Katheren Walker
 Feb. 22.
 Isabell D^r of John & Margerie Kempe
 Feb. 22

W^m Son of Tho^s & Alee White July 2.
 Ann D^r of John & Agnes Chester Nov. 28.
 John & Rich^de Sons of John & Maude
 Freman Aug. 8.
 Dorthee D^r of Henrie & Elen Bulie
 Nov. 5.
 John Son of Tho^s Eliz Langley Aug. 10.

*Anno Dñi 1565.**Annoq: 8^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Robert son of John & Isabell Clarke
 Nov. 18.
 Henrie son of John & Kathrene Walker
 Sept. 18.
 Anne D^r of Henrie & Margaret Edmond
 Oct. 2.
 John Son of Nicholas & Dorithie Hanslapp
 Dec. 2.
 W^m Son of Edmonde & Rose Coles ,, 2.
 Kathrene D^r of Henrie & Elen Betts
 Sept. 23.
 John Son of Rich^d & Eliz^e Barnes June 3.
 Henrie son of Henrie & Agnes Spicer
 Aug. 19.
 Elen D^r of Anthonie & Alee Edmond
 March 1.
 Roberte Son of John and Agnes Wirroll
 May 13.
 Agnes D^r of W^m & Julian Marshe July 29.
 John son of Rich^de & Agnes Turner
 Jan. 6.
 Henrie Son of Henrie & Eliz^e Winkley
 July 29.
 Eliz^e D^r of Phillipp & Eliz^e Taylor
 June 28.
 Cicilie D^r of Tho^s & Eliz^e Meacocke
 Nov. 11.
 Tho^s Son of Bernarde & Johan Coles
 Sept. 16.
 Robert Son of W^m & Mary Samon May 6.
 Judithe D^r of John & Agnes Moole Jan. 1.
 Eliz^e D^r of John & Agnes Panter Nov. 18.
 John Son of Henrie & Alice Twigge
 Nov. 4.
 Robert Son of Tho^s & Ann Spicer Oct. 14.

Anne D^r of John & Ann Cheney April 2.
 Anne D^r Tho^s & Joane Beridgge Sept. 9.

*Anno Dñi 1566.**Annoq: 9^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Tho^s Son of Henrie & Eliz^e Langley
 March 25.
 Joane D^r of Rich^de & Agnes Turner Oct. 6.
 Agnes D^r of W^m & Alee Nicholas Feb. 10.
 Isabell D^r of Tho^s & Eliz^e Langley
 Nov. 17.
 Christian D^r of Tho^s & Eliz^e Spicer
 Oct. 27.
 Edwarde Son of Henrie & Marie Stalworth
 Aug. 10.
 Roberte Son Anthonie & Alee Edmond
 Oct. 27.
 Dorithie D^r of Henrie & Dorithie Nicholes
 May 24.

*Anno Dñi 1567.**Annoq: 10^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Anne D^r of John & Isabell Clarke Jan. 26.
 Fraunces D^r of Bartholomew & Eme Green
 June 1.
 Alee D^r of Henrie & Margaret Edmond
 Aug. 10.
 Joies D^r of Edmonde & Rose Coles
 March 23.
 Tho^s Son of John & Margerie Kempe
 March 14.
 Tho^s Son of W^m & Julian Marshe April 6.
 John son of Phillipp & Eliz^e Taylor
 June 15.
 John Son of John & Agnes Panter Feb. 1.
 Tho^s Son of John & Maude Freman
 Nov. 1.
 John Son of Tho^s & Agnes Spicer May 11.
 Henrie Son of Rich^d & Alee Wirroll
 Aug. 11.

*Anno Dñi 1568.**Annoq: 11^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Marie D^r of Edwarde & Alee Wrighte
 March 21.

Anne D^r of John & Katheren Walker
March 8.
Anne D^r of Thos and Eliz^e Barnacle
Aug. 1.
Robert Son of Nicholas & Dorithie Hans-
lapp July 11.
Rich^{de} Son of Rich^{de} & Eliz^e Barnes
July 11.
W^m Son of Anthonie & Alee Edmond^s
Oct. 3.
Isabell D^r of Henrie & Elen Bulie June 2.
John Son of John & Agnes Wirroll Aug. 1.
John Son of Rich^d & Agnes Turner „ 27.
Eliz^e D^r of W^m & Marie Samon March 25.
John Son of W^m & Alee Nicholas June 13.
Johane D^r of John & Agnes Mowle
Oct. 13.
Eliz^e D^r of Henrie & Marie Stalworthe
March 25.
Agnes D^r of Tho^r & Eliz^e Langley Aug. 10.
Henrie Son of Henrie & Amie Twigge
April 16.

*Anno Dñi 1569.**Annoq: 12^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Anthonie Son of John & Sibill Brockwell
May 10.
Dorithie D^r of Bartholomewe & Eme
Greene Feb. 10.
Tho^r Son of Tho^r & Christian Eiles
Feb. 28.
Agnes D^r of Henrie & Isabell Langley
Feb. 28.
Tho^r Son of Phillip & Eliz^e Taylor
Sept. 25.
John Son of W^m and Marie Samon
May 19.
James Son of W^m & Alee Nicholas Dec. 4.
John Son of Christopher & Zuzan Millinge
Oct. 21.

*Anno Dñi 1570.**Annoq: 13^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Anne D^r of John & Mawde Freman
April 28.

Anne D^r of John & Margaret Sumner
Sept. 7.
Anne D^r of Tho^r & Marie Palmer
March 12.
Isabell D^r of Henrie & Margaret Edmond^s
March 10.
Giles Son of Nicholas & Dorithie Hans-
lapp July 16.
Anne D^r of Edmonde & Rose Coles
April 29.
Agnes D^r of John & Margerie Kempe
May 21.
Eme D^r of Rich^{de} & Agnes Turner
April 11.
Tho^r Son of Henrie & Marie Stalworthe
July 17.
Marie D^r of Tho^r & Joane Berridge
July 30.

*Anno Dñi 1571.**Annoq: 14^o Regni Elizabethæ.*

Phillipp Son of Phillip & Eliz^e Taylor
Feb. 28.
Joane D^r of Henrie & Amie Twigge
March 10.
Agnes D^r of Henrie & Eliz^e Winkley
March 28.
Dorithie D^r of John & Isabell Clarke
March 31.
Joane D^r of Tho^r Hancockes April 2.
Henrie Son of Tho^r & Eliz^e Barnacle
April 5.
Robert Son of Thos & Ann Spicer „ 14.
Alee D^r of Anthonie & Alee Edmond^s
May 13.
Isabell D^r of W^m & Marie Samon
June 17.
Anthonie Son of Henrie & Dorithie Maio
June 23.
Agnes D^r of Henrie & Elen Buley
Nov. 10.
Katheren D^r of Rich^{de} & Agnes Turner
Dec. 24.
Joseph Nicles „ 26.

*Anno Dñi 1572.**Annoq: Regni Eliz: 14.*

Henrie son of Tho^s Langley Jun^r & Isabell
Jan. 1.
Anthonie Son of Henrie & Marie Stal-
worthe Jan. 14.
Joane D^r of Henrie & Amie Twigge
Feb. 9.
Eliz^e D^r of Christopher & Zusan Millinge
Feb. 23.
John Son of Edmonde & Rose Coles
April 5.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Joane Beridge
Aug. 18.
Dorithie D^r of Tho^s & Eliz^e Langley
Sept. 28.
John Son of John & Isabell Clarke „ 21.
Tho^s Son of John & Sibill Brockwell
Dec. 16.
Edwarde Son of Henrie & Dorithie Maio
Dec. 25.
Henrie Son of Tho^s & Eliz^e Langley „ 31.

*Anno Dñi 1573.**Annoq: Regni Elizabetha 15.*

Agnes D^r of Tho^s & Ann Spicer April 4.
Nicholas Son of Dorithie & Nich^s Hans-
lapp April 19.
Harrie Son of Richard and Agnes Turner
May 7.
William Son of W^m and Julian Marshe
June 21.
Marie D^r of Robert and Anne Worrall
Aug. 2.
Robert Son of Henrie and Margaret
Edmondes Aug. 30.
Alee D^r of Henrie & Margerie Kempe
Aug. 30.
Roger Son of Rich^{de} Badger „ 30.
Amie D^r of Harrie and Annie Twigge
Sept. 6.
Agnes D^r of Robert & Agnes Galewaie
Oct. 25.

Anno Regni Eliz: 16.

Anne D^r of Phillip & Eliz^e Taylor Dec. 21.
Job Son of John and Marie Oxenbridge
Jan. 10.
Bridget D^r of Henrie & Dorithie Nicholas
Jan. 23.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Eliz^e Barnacle Feb. 7.

Anno Dñi 1574.

Henrie Son of Rich^d Weaver April 6.
Anne D^r of W^m and Marie Samon May 20.
Henrie Son of Henrie and Marie Stal-
worthe June 6.
Henrie Son of Anthonie & Alee Edmondes
June 13.
Henrie Son of Henrie and Katheren
Chetwine June 20.
John Son of John and Katheren Walker
July 4.
George Son of Tho^s Spicer & Annis
Sept. 20.
Tho^s Son of John & Isabell Clarke Sept. 25.
Humficy Son of John and Maude Freman
Oct. 17.
W^m Son of William & Alee Wright Nov. 1.

*Anno Dñi 1575.**Anno Regni Eliz^d 17.*

Dorithie D^r of William & Agnes Clarke
Jan. 30.
Rich^d Son of Rich^{de} & Agnes Turner
March 27.
Henrie Son of Henrie & Elen Buley
April 11.
Eliz^e D^r of Henrie & Dorithie Nicholes
May 8.
Alee D^r of John & Sibell Brockwell June 5.
W^m Son of Nicholas and Dorithie Hans-
lapp July 19.
John Son of Rich^{de} & Eliz^e Wrighte Aug. 7.
Eliz^e D^r of Henrie & Bridgett Babb
Sept. 25.
Henrie Son of Henrie & Amie Twigge
Nov. 8.

Katheren D^r of John & Agnes Panter
Nov. 26.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s and Eliz^e Langley Dec. 4.
Alee D^r of Tho^s & Anne Bucknall „ 21.
Agnes D^r Henrie & Marie Stalworthe
Jan. 29.

*Anno Dñi 1576,**Annoq: Regni Eliz: 18.*

Tho^s Son of Will^m & Mary Salmon April 8.
Agnes D^r of Tho^s & Christian Eyles „ 29.
Will^m Son of John & Isbell Clarke June 3.
Henrie Son of Tho^s & Agnes Spicer
June 17.
James & John Sons of John & Alee
Wilkins July 20.
Margarett D^r of Rich^{de} & Agnes Turner
Aug. 5.
Robert Son of Bernarde & Eliz^e Coles
Sept. 2.
Eliz^e D^r of Henrie & Margarett Edmondess
Sept. 2.
Agnis D^r of Rich^{de} Badger „ 2.
John Son of Anthonie and Alee Ed-
mondess Sept. 21.
Bridgett D^r of Rich^{de} & Sibell Milles „ 21.
George Son of Tho^s and Elen Worrall
Sept. 23.
Eliz^e D^r of Henrie & Elen Buley Oct. 14.

Anno Regni Eliz: 19.

Margaret D^r of Rich^e & Eliz^e Wrighte
Nov. 25.
John Son of Robert & Marie Spicer „ 25.
Will^m Son of W^m & Elen Wrighte Jan. 27.
Margarett D^r of Henrie & Amie Twigge
Jan. 27.
Eliz^e D^r of Tho^s & Eliz^e Barnacle Feb. 11.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Alee Marsonn „ 25.
Will^m Son of John & Mawde Freman „ 25.
Marie D^r of John & Margerie Kempe
March 17.

Anno Dñi 1577.

Edmonde Son of Henrie & Bridgett Babb
May 20.

Henrie Son of Henrie & Marie Palmer
May 20.
Robert Son of R^t and Agnes Worrall „ 27.
John Son of Henrie & Dorithie Nicholes
Sept. 29.
Jane D^r of Nicholas & Dorithie Hans-
lapp Aug. 3.
Henrie Son of Rich^d & Eliz^e Wrighte
Oct. 25.
Robert Son of Phillip & Eliz^e Taylor
Sept. 15.
George Son of Cnristopher & Zusan Mil-
linge July 21.
Tho^s Son of Agnes Judkin Dec. 21.
Marie D^r of Rich^d & Winifride Hull
Nov. 24.

Anno Dñi 1578,

Henrie Son of Will^m & Marie Samon
April 6.
Job Son of Tho^s & Agnes Spicer May 1.
Will^m Son of Henrie & Marie Stalworthe
May 18.
Tho^s Son of Rich^{de} & Agnes Turner „ 25.
Marie D^r of Barnarde & Eliz^e Coles
June 15.
Daniell Son of Robert & Isabell Clarke
July 25.
Marie D^r John & Sibell Brockell Oct. 26.
Robert son of Robert & Marie Spicer
Nov. 2.
John Son of John & Isabell Clarke
March 1.

Eliz^e D^r of Tho^s & Alee Rawbone „ 7.
Sara D^r of Rich^d & Winifride Hull „ 14.

Anno Dñi 1579,

Alee D^r of Rich^d & Sibell Milles March 28.
Marie D^r of Henrie & Bridgett Babbes
April 5.
Will^m Son of W^m & Agnes Cawdell „ 12.
Alee y^e D^r of Henrie and Margaret
Edmondess July 12.
Annis D^r of Anthonie & Alee Edmondess
July 26.

Joane Dr of John & Jane Coles Aug. 2.
 Elen Dr of Tho^r & Eliz^e Langley „ 16.
 Marie Dr of Phillipp & Eliz^e Taylor „ 23.
 John Son of John Barnacle Sept. 13.
 Eliz^e Dr of W^m & Annis Clarke Oct. 28.
 Anne Dr of Tho^r & Agnes Spicer Jan. 6.
 Eliz^e Dr of Nicholas and Doritbie Hans-
 lapp Feb. 22.

Anno Dñi 1580,

Isabell Dr of Francis Botte April 26.
 John Son of Tho^r & Alee Rawbone May 4.
 Nicholas Son of Rich^{de} & Annis Turner
 June 4.
 Dorcas Dr of Henrie & Marie Stalworthe
 June 19.
 Edward Son of Humfrey & Margret
 Chatterton June 24.
 George Son of W^m & Elen Wrighte July 10.
 Marie Dr of Rich^{de} & Eliz^e Wrighte „ 24.
 George Son of W^m & Marie Jeffes „ 24.
 Will^m Son of Attiwell & Agnes Cope
 July 24.
 Alee Dr of Tho^r & Alee Marsoun „ 25.
 Annie Dr of Henrie & Joane Twigge
 Aug. 24.
 Marie dr of William & Margaret Poolie
 Sept. 11.
 Robert son of Robert & Isabell Clarke
 Nov. 17.
 Eliz^e dr of Robert & Marie Spicer
 Dec. 25.
 Thomas son of Richarde & Sibell Milles
 March 12.

1581.

John Son of Richard & Winifride Hull
 March 28.
 Winifride Dr of John & Maude Freman
 April 16.
 Francis Son of John & Isabell Clerke
 June 10.
 Will^m Son of Henry & Bridget Babb July 2.
 Robert & Marie (twins) of John and Joan
 Turner Sept. 24.

Phillip Son of Ralph & Jane Bucknolde
 Oct. 3.
 Mar ha Dr of Alexander & Agnes Whaley
 Dec. 22.
 William Son of Thomas & Elizabeth
 Barnacle Feb. 4.
 W^m Son of Henry & Alice Morris
 March 4.
 Eliz: Dr of Robert & Isabell Clarke
 March 4.

1582.

Eliz: Dr of Hugh Burges April 1.
 Mary Dr of W^m & Agnes Clark „ 8.
 Agnes Dr of W^m & Agnes Caldwell May 6.
 Henrie Son of Tho^r & Alice Raubone
 June 3.
 Henrie Son of Henrie & Margaret Ed-
 monds July 6.
 Ann Dr of Clare & Ursula Killsby July 22.
 W^m Son of Rich^d & Agnes Turner Aug. 12.
 Edward Son of John & Maude Freeman
 Sept. 23.
 W^m Son of W^m & Marie Jeffis „ 30.
 Rich^{de} Son of John & Jane Turner „ 30.
 Annis Dr of Will^m Essen Oct. 29.
 Moses Son of Henrie & Mary Stalworth
 Dec. 2.
 Dorithy Dr of Tho^r & Alice Marson „ 2.
 Robert son of Henrie & Joan Twigge „ 23.
 Eliz. Dr of Tho^r & Mary Osten „ 25.
 Eliz. Dr of John & Jane Coles Jan. 13.
 John Son of Attiwell & Annis Cope
 Feb. 10.
 W^m Son of Rich^d & Sibill Mills March 3.

1583.

Job Son of Robert & Eliz. Bett March 29.
 Elen Dr of Tho^r & Joan Wright April 2.
 Eliz. Dr of John and Isabell Clarke May 7.
 George Son of W^m & Mary Whetley
 May 26.
 Tho^r Son of Rich^d & Eliz Wright July 23.
 Tho^r Son of Tho^r & Grace Winkley
 July 21.

Marie Dr of Robert & Marie Spicer	July 21.	Isabell Dr of W ^m & Agnes Clarke	March 8.
John Son of Henry & Isabell Moore	Nov. 3.	Eliz. Dr of Alex ^r & Annis Whaley	March 21.
John Son of Henrie & Alice Morrice	Jan. 20.	1585,	
John Son of W ^m & Elianor Wright	„ 26.	Dorithy Dr of Edward & Isabell Scarlet	April 18.
John Son of Tho ^r & Marie Austin	Feb. 23.	Moyses Son of Tho ^r & Mary Austen	May 9.
Eliz. Dr of Rich ^d & Winifride Hull	„ 23.	Bridget Abbott	„ 16.
William Son of John & Jane Turner	March 8.	Bridget Dr of Robert & Eliz. Bett	„ 23.
1584,		Sara Dr of Robert & Isabell Clarke	June 27.
Clement Son of Rich ^d & Agnes Turner	June 22.	John Son of Robert & Marie Spicer	July 14.
Joan Dr of Henrie & Joan Twigg	May 7.	Judith Dr of Tho ^r & Alice Raubone	Aug. 1.
Alice Dr of Tho ^r & Grace Winkley	Aug. 23.	Annis Dr of W ^m & Mary Jeffes	Sept. 5.
Tho ^r Son of Tho ^r & Joan Wrighte	Aug. 30.	Henrie Son of W ^m & Eliz. Wheatley	Oct. 18.
Henrie Son of Will ^m & Annis Cawdwell	Sept. 6.	John Son of Rich ^d & Eliz. Wrighte	„ 24.
Elenor Dr of John & Alee Lovell	„ 12.	Dorithy Dr of W ^m & Agnes Cawdwell	Oct. 24.
Eliz. Dr of Rich ^d & Annis Turner	„ 13.	Henry Son of Tho ^r & Elinor Welch	Oct. 24.
Eliz. Dr of W ^m Abbotte	Oct. 21.	Eliz ^e Dr of W ^m & Elen Wrighte	Jan. 13.
W ^m Son of Will ^m & Joan Banburie	Nov. 15.	Eliz. Dr of John & Winifride Chester	March 6.
Edward Son of Tho ^r & Eliz. Barnacle	Nov. 15.	Eliz. Dr of John & Joan Turner	„ 20.
Annis Dr of Henrie & Marie Stalworth	Nov. 15.	Ann Dr of Hugh & Clemence Burgess	March 20.
Daniel Son of Clare & Ursula Kilsby	Dec. 13.	Ann Dr of Henrie & Alice Morris	March 20.
Henrie Son of W ^m & Annis Essex	Jan. 17.	1586,	
Judith Dr of Rich ^d & Sibill Mills	„ 17.	Ann Dr of Rich ^d & Winifride Hull	April 10.
Rich ^d Son of Attiwell & Agnes Cope	Jan. 23.	Eliz. Dr of Edmond & Agnes Coles	June 26.
Dorcas Dr of Henrie & Bridget Babb	Jan. 23.	Tho ^r Son of John & Dorithy Gibbins	July 10.
Josias Son of John & Isabell Clarke	Jan. 31.	Edward Stafford (as the Mother saith) Son	Edward Stafford & Eliz Vause
W ^m Son of W ^m & Dorithy Chettwine	Jan. 31.	Robert Son of Tho ^r & Ursula Worrall	Aug. 21.
John Son of Edmond Coles	Feb. 21.		

Robert Son of W^m & Eliz. Abottes
Aug. 20.
Abigail D^r of Tho^s & Judith Lines Sept. 4.
Eliz. D^r of Tho^s & Joan Wrighte „ 25.
Henrie Son of W^m & Agnes Cawdwell
Jan. 11.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Grace Winkley
Jan. 22.
Henrie Son of Henrie & Bridget Babb
Jan. 29.
Tho^s Son of Attiwell & Agnes Cope
Feb. 26.

1587.

Eliz. D^r of Tho^s & Elenor Welch April 2.
Tho^s Son of Edward & Annis Hobbyey
April 2.
Henrie Son of Clare & Ursula Kilshie
April 12.
Tabitha D^r of W^m & Eliz. Wheatley
July 23.
Judith D^r of Robert & Eliz. Bett Aug. 13.
Tho^s Son of John & Jane Turner
Aug. 13.
John Son of Rich^d & Sibill Mills Oct. 21.
Margaret D^r of Ralph & Eliz. Hill Jan. 21.
Margaret D^r of Tho^s & Judith Lines
Jan. 21.
Bridget D^r of W^m & Elen Wrighte Jan. 28.
John Son of W^m & Dorothy Chatwine
March 3.
Elen D^r of Will^m & Joan Banburie
March 17.
Eliz. D^r of John & Winifride Chester
March 17.
Henrie Son of Tho^s & Eliz. Morrall
March 18.

1588.

Dorothy D^r of W^m & Mary Jeffes April 10.
Margery D^r of Henrie & Joan Twigg
May 5.
Marie D^r of Edward & Dorcas Gellibrande
June 23.
*Nata 15 Junie die Saturne 3 a post meri-
dium.*

Eliz. D^r of Edward & Alice Amplet
Sept. 1.
Isabell D^r of Tho^s and Marie Austen
Sept. 1.
Joan D^r of John & Dorothy Gibbins
Sept. 1.
Henrie Son of Tho^s Stokes Nov. 10.
Ralph Son of Robert & Marie Spicer
Jan. 5.
Rich^d Son of John & Agnes Spicer „ 12.
Elenor D^r of Tho^s & Alice Marson
Feb. 11.
Alce D^r of W^m & Agnes Cawdwell „ 17.
Robert Son of Henrie & Bridget Babb
March 3.
Alce D^r of John & Jane Turner „ 23.
Eliz. D^r of Grace Winkley widow „ 23.

1589.

Daniel Son of John & Isabell Clarke
April 15.
Edward Eyres „ 15.
Oliver Son of Henrie & Alice Morris
May 5.
Margret D^r of Tho^s & Judith Lines
May 10.
Margaret D^r of Robert & Jane Pardie
May 17.
Tho^s Son of W^m & Dorothy Chetwine
May 25.
Job Son of Ralph & Eliz. Hill June 16.
Marie D^r of W^m & Eliz. Wheatley Aug. 3.
Ralph Son of Tho^s & Alice Raubone
Aug. 23.
John Son of John & Mary Cheney
Sept. 15.
W^m Son of John & Mary Bond Oct. 6.
Dorothy D^r of Will^m & Elen Wright
Oct. 12.
Eliz. D^r of Edward & Dorcas Gellibrand
Dec. 7.
Giles Son of Robert & Eliz. Bett „ 7.
Sara D^r of W^m & Agnes Clarke „ 7.
Dorothy D^r of Tho^s & Elen Welch Feb. 1.
Marie D^r of W^m & Marie Jeffs „ 9.

Isabell D^r of Edward Hobbie Feb. 23.
 Tho^s Son of Alex^r & Agnes Whaley
 March 22.

1590.

Sara D^r of Hugh & Clemence Burges
 May 17.
 John Son of Robert & Marie Winkley
 June 14.
 Marie D^r of W^m & Agnes Cawdwell
 July 5.
 Bathshua D^r of Tho^s & Joan Cooper
 July 14.
 Phillip; Twigge „ 26.
 Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Eliz. Gibbins Aug. 9.
 Patience D^r of Robert & Isabell Clarke
 Oct. 11.
 Tho^s Son of Robert & Marie Spicer
 Oct. 10.
 Margaret D^r of John & Agnes Spicer
 Oct. 25.
 Annis D^r of Henrie Spicer „ 28.
 Nathaniel Son of John & Constance
 Asheby Oct. 29.
 Anna D^r of Robert & Kathrine Foxley
 Dec. 8.
 Elen D^r of W^m & Agnes Walton Jan. 31.
 Rebecca D^r of Tho^s & Kathrine Roodes
 Jan. 31.
 Edward Son of John & Isabell Clark
 Feb. 28.
 Joan D^r of John & Marie Bond March 7.
 Margaret D^r of John & Jane Turner
 March 14.

1591.

Alice D^r of Henrie & Bridget Babb
 April 17.
 Josias Son of Henrie Morris June 13.
 Eliz. D^r of Robert & Autherey Edmond
 June 13.
 Dorithy D^r of John & Agnes Tubs
 June 13.
 Edward Son of John Simcock Aug. 1.
 Daniel Son of Will^m Hancookes Aug. 1.
 Eliz. D^r of W^m & Eliz. Wheatley } Sept. 9.

Eliz. D^r of Henry & Joan Twigg Sept. 9.
 Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Elen Welch Jan. 16.
 Mary D^r of W^m & Barbara Spicer „ 16.

1592.

Bridget D^r of John & Mary Bond
 April 16.
 Henry Son of Henrie Spicer „ 24.
 Margaret D^r of Edward & Alice Amphlet
 April 14.
 Marie D^r of Robert & Eliz Bett May 7.
 John Son of Tho^s & Judith Lines May 21.
 Isabell Beddell D^r of Henrie & Agnes
 Sept. 2.
 Moses Son of Tho^s & Katharine Roodes
 Oct. 14.
 Annis D^r of Attiwell & Agnes Cope
 Oct. 14.
 John Son of John & Eliz. Simcocks
 Jan. 24.
 John Son of W^m & Mary Jeffs Feb. 2.

1593.

Eliz. D^r of Henrie & Christian Foulkes
 April 1.
 Marie D^r of Edward & Joan Campion
 May 27.
 Joan D^r of Tho^s & Eliz. Gibbins June 3.
 Henrie Son of John & Marie Bond „ 5.
 John Son of Will^m & Agnes Cawdwell
 June 24.
 John Son of Tho^s & Alice Kempe
 June 24.
 Francis Son of Francis & Jane Judkin
 June 24.
 Bridget D^r of Henrie & Bridget Babb
 July 8.
 John Son of John & Eliz. Fraunkton
 Aug. 12.
 Elinor D^r of Andrew & Agnes Morris
 Aug. 19.
 Marie D^r of Tho^s & Elinor Welch „ 19.
 W^m Son of W^m & Agnes Walton Oct. 20.
 Tho^s Son of Robert & Audrey Edmonds
 Jan. 4.

Henrie Son of Nicholas & Eliz. Dickson
Jan. 20.
Hennidge Dr of Henrie & Agnes Walker
Jan. 20.

1594.

Eliz. Dr of John & Agnes Worrall April 28.
Job Son of Tho^s & Judith Lines May 26.
Margerie Dr of Edward & Dorothy Rose
June 16.
Robert Son of W^m & Eliz Worrall „ 30.
Marie Dr of John & Agnes Spicer July 7.
Jane Dr of Henrie & Alice Morris „ 21.
Ann Dr of John & Dorothy Geadon

Sept. 15.

Edward Son of Edward Hobbey „ 29.
Lawrence Son of Francis & Jane Judkin
Oct. 6.

Alice Dr of Robert & Isabell Clarke
Oct. 6.

Eliz. Dr of W^m & Elenor Burton „ 6.
John Son of John & Joan Turner Nov. 3.
Tho^s Son of John & Agnes Chester
Jan. 5.

Eliz: Wilmore Dr of James & Ursula
Jan. 5.

Eliz. Dr of Tho^s & Kathrine Roodes
Jan. 5.

Dorothy Dr of Roger & Winifride Walford
Feb. 9.

Thomas Son of W^m & Agnes Walton
Feb. 10.

Bridget Dr of Henrie & Joan Twigg
Feb. 11.

1595.

Dorothy Dr of Giles & Bridget Hanslapp
Oct. 5.

Edward Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor
Oct. 12.

Edward Son of Edward & Graec Edwards
Nov. 21.

George Son of Tho^s & Alice Kempe
Nov. 23.

James Son of Tho^s & Elinor Welsh
Dec. 21.

Alice Dr of Francis & Jane Judkin Jan. 1.
John Son of Robert & Autherey Edmonds
Jan. 6.

Sara Dr of Nicholas & Eliz. Dixson „ 21.
Robert Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose
March 14.

Eliz. Dr of John & Eliz: Frankton
March 14.

Tabitha Dr of W^m & Eliz: Wheatley
March 21.

1596.

John Son of W^m & Dorothy Chetwine
April 30.

Mary Dr of Tho^s & Kathrine Roodes
June 10.

Henry Son of Robert & Eliz: Edmonds
July 12.

Will^m Son of Tho^s & Eliz. Gibbins „ 12.
Daniel Son of John & Sara Bayres Aug. 8.

John Son of John & Clemence Cooper
Aug. 20.

Eliz: Dr of Tho^s & Judith Lines „ 29.
Robert Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor
Sept. 5.

Nicholas Son of Gyles & Bridget Hanslapp
Oct. 26.

Eliz: Dr of John & Agnes Dawes Oct. 20.
John Son of John & Agnes Spicer „ 31.

Tho^s Son of John & Dorothy Geadon
Nov. 31.

Job Son of W^m & Agnes Walton „ 28.
Dorothy Dr of Will^m & Eliz: Worrall
Dec. 5.

Alice Dr of John & Joan Clarke „ 12.

1597.

Ann Dr of John & Agnes Worrall April 9.
Marie Dr of Francis & Jane Judkin
May 5.

John Son of Nicholas & Eliz: Dickson
April 20.

Will^m Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor
Aug. 14.

Rich^d Son of R^d & Agnes Goode Sept. 4
 Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Alice Marsh Nov. 13.
 Ann D^r of George & Marie Horne

Nov. 13.

Ann D^r of Tho^s & Judith Lines Feb. 5.

JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Minister.

ED. COLES } Churchwardens.

J. GEADON }

[Here ends the transcript from the paper
 into the parchment book, testified by these
 signatures.]

1598.

Robert Son of John & Agnes Spicer

April 3.

Eliz: D^r of John & Mary Turner June 18.

John Son of John & Agnes Chester July 17.

John Son of John & Joan Clarke July 19.

Robert & W^m Sons of W^m & Eliz: Wheatley

July 30.

W^m Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose

Sept. 10.

Annis D^r of Tho^s & Alice Barnacle Oct. 8.

Henrie Son of Robert & Autherey

Edmonds Oct 15.

Martha D^r of Henrie & Martha Nicholas

Oct. 21.

Jane D^r of Francis & Jane Judkin Nov. 17.

Marie D^r of John & Dorothy Geadon

Dec. 13.

Christian D^r of Tho^s & Kathrine Roodes

Jan. 14.

Eliz. & Annis D^{rs} of Tho^s & Eliz: Gibbins

Feb. 2.

Tho: Son of John & Agnes Worrall

March 5.

Judith D^r of Henrie & Agnes Coles

March 5.

Robert Son of Robert & Eliz: Edmonds

March 12.

JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Pastor.

The mark of + ALEX^s } Church-

WHALLEY, } wardens.

AGUSHINE MEACOCKE, }

1599.

Isabell D^r of Tho^s & Elen Welch April 6.

Phillip Son of Andrew & Agnes Morris

April 22.

Robert Son of Robert & Margaret Judkin

May 6.

Eliz: D^r of John & Agnes Dawes ,, 13.

Alee D^r of John & Eliz. Archer June 8.

Martha D^r of W^m & Agnes Worrall

Aug. 19.

Cycelic D^r of Henrie & Kathrine Stal-

worth Aug. 26.

Henry Son of Thomas & Alice Marsh

Sept. 2.

Ralph Son of Jane Clarke & John

Sept. 23.

Amy D^r of Robert & Alice Judkin

Oct. 20.

Joan D^r of Rich^d Gibbins & Barbara

Nov. 25.

Eliz. D^r of Robert & Marie Worrall

Dec. 9.

Dorothy D^r of Phillip & Agnes Taylor

Dec. 9.

Augustine, Son of Tho^s & Judith Lines

Dec. 16.

Jo. Son of Jo: & Eliz: Turner Jan 6.

Eliz. D^r of Henrie & Margaret Twigg

Jan. 13.

James Son of John Bidle & Agnes ,, 16.

John a Base Son to one Joan Bartlet & to

an unknown Father March 9.

JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Pastor.

AUGUSTINE MEACOCK, } Church-

GEORGE HORNE H his mark } wardens.

1600.

Sara D^r of Joshua & Joyce Mason

March 25.

Tho: Son of Francis & Jane Judkin

June 20.

Tho: Son of George & Mary Horne

July 20.

John Son of John & Eliz: Simcocks
July 20.
Ann D^r of John & Joan Tidnam Aug. 16.
James Son of Grace Winkley, Base born
Aug. 22.
Ann D^r of Tho^s & Alice Kemp Oct. 5.
Henrie Son of Edward Rose & Dorothy
Nov. 16.
Agnes D^r of John & Alice Frankton
Nov. 23.
Edward Son of Henrie & Agnes Coles
Dec. 16.
Robert Son of Robert & Audry Edmonds
Jan. 21.
Tho^s Son of Rich^d & Margaret Major
Jan. 31.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Alice Barnacle
Jan. 31.
Tho^s Son of Rich^d & Barbara Gibbins
Feb. 1.
Sara D^r of John & Agnes Chester Feb. 2.
Eliz: D^r to John & Agnes Wirroll Feb. 19.
Dorthea D^r to Tho^s & Alice Marsh
March 8.
Christian D^r of Tho^s & Sara Bate „ 15.
JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Pastor.
AUGUSTINE MEACOCK, } Church-
The mark H of GEO. HORNE, } wardens.

1601.

John Son of John & Agnes Spicer April 7.
Elenor D^r of W^m & Eliz: Wheatley May 3.
Tho^s Son of Edward & Joan Campion
May 31.
Tho^s Son of John & Joan Clarke July 5.
Robert Son of John & Dorothy Geadon
July 5.
Robert Son of Tho^s & Judith Lines
Sept. 1.
W^m Son of John & Agnes Dawes Oct. 13.
Henry Son of Henrie & Lettice Wirroll
Dec. 1.
Robert Son of Edward & Agnes Goode
Dec. 13.

W^m Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose
Dec. 31.
Tho^s Son of John & Eliz: Turner Feb. 20.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Kathrine Roodes
March 24.
Tho^s Son of Robert & Eliz: Edmonds
March 21.

JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Rector.
GEO: HORNE, } Churchwardens.
THOS: TIDNAM, }

1602.

Tho^s Son of Robert & Alice Judkin
April 11.
Eliz: D^r of John & Joan Tidnam June 6.
Marie D^r to Daniel & Kathrine Oxen-
bridge Aug. 15.
Robert Highem Son of W^m and Eliz:
Highem Aug. 15.
Henrie Son of John & Agnes Spicer
Aug. 21.
Rich^d Son to Rich^d & Jone Gibbins
Aug. 21.
Alice D^r of Will^m & Jone Coles Nov. 3.
Elen D^r of Francis & Jane Judkin Nov. 10.
John Son to John & Marie Cooper
Dec. 15.
Henrie Son of Henrie & Kathrine Stal-
worth Dec. 15.
Sara D^r of John & Agnes Wirroll Jan. 22.
Dorothy D^r of R^s Edmonds Sen^r & Awdrey
Feb. 13.
Robert Son to Geo: & Marie Horne
Feb. 26.
Edmond Son of Andrew & Ann Morris
Feb. 26.
Ann D^r to Tho^s & Alice Mearse
March 19.
Dorothy D^r of W^m & Eliz: Wheatley
March 19.
JO: OXENBRIDGE, Rector.
ROBERT EDMONDS, sen^r, } Church-
ROBERT EDMONDS, jun^r, } wardens.

1603.

(First year of James 1st.)

Eliz: D^r of Attiwell & Elen Cope May 22.
 Samuel Son of Tho^r & Sara Bate June 29.
 Martha D^r of John & Joan Clarke Aug. 24.
 Robert Son of Will^m & Eliz: Wirroll
 Aug 31.
 Margaret Dr. of Henrie & Elinor Spicer
 Sept. 3.
 John Son of John & Dorothy Geadon
 Nov. 1.
 Will^m Son of W^m & Agnes Wright „ 6.
 John Son to Francis & Margaret Spicer
 Dec. 12.
 Dorothy D^r of Robert & Eliz: Judkin
 Dec. 16.
 Ann D^r of Tho^r & Dorothy Stalworth
 Feb. 12.
 Henrie Son of Francis & Jane Judkin
 Feb 16.
 Tho^r Son of Tho^r & Judith Lines
 March 16.
 JO: OXENRIDGE, Rector.

1604.

Kathrine D^r of Daniel & Kathrine Oxen-
 bridge March 20.
 Ann D^r of Tho^r and Dorothy Stalworth
 April 17.
 Eliz: D^r of Henrie & Agnes Coies April 23.
 W^m Son of W^m & Eliz: Higham April 30.
 Eliz: D^r to Henrie & Agnes Spicer Sept. 2.
 Robert Son of R^r & Eliz: Marsh Sept. 10.
 Marie D^r of John & Joan Tidnam
 Sept. 10.
 Edward Son of Tho^r & Alice Barnacle
 Sept. 30.
 Margaret D^r of Rob^t & Eliz: Edmondes
 Sept. 30.
 Bridget D^r of Dorothy & Edward Rose
 Oct. 28.
 Job Son of John & Mary Cooper Nov. 3.
 Marie D^r of Tho^r & Sara Bate Nov. 25.

Eliz: D^r of John & Christian Cookes Dec. 8.
 Tho^r Son of Tho^r & Isabell Appletree
 Dec. 8.
 Robert Son of Robert Taylor March 12.
 FRANCIS HOLYOAK, Rector, incept,
 March 11.
 ROBERT EDMONDS the elder, } Church-
 EDWARD ROSE, } wardens.

1605.

Susanna D^r of Robert & Audrye Edmonds
 April 10.
 Tho^r Son of Tho^r & Alice March
 April 14.
 Tho^r Son of Tho^r & Annis Page July 4.
 Robert Son of John & Annis Priest Aug. 8.
 Annis D^r of Phillip & Annis Taylor
 Aug. 11.
 John Son of Henry & Cathrine Stallard
 Aug. 18.
 Rich^d Son of Nicholas & Eliz: Hanslapp
 Aug. 25.
 Robert Son of Henrie & Ellen Spicer
 Sept. 2.
 Anthonie Son of John & Mattheue
 Edmonds Sept. 4.
 Doritie D^r of M^r Rob^t & Margaret Hans-
 lapp Oct. 13.
 W^m Son of Francis & Margaret Spicer
 Oct. 13.
 Eliz: D^r of Robert & Annis Gibbons
 Nov. 14.
 Isabell D^r of John & Alice Wotton Oct. 13.
 Henrie Son of Francis & Jane Judkin
 Feb. 2.
 Francis Son of Geo: & Mary Home
 Feb. 23.
 Tho^r Son of Mathew & Rachell Copes
 March 2.
 Rich^d Son of Henry & Lettis Worrall
 March 16.
 1606.
 Robert Son of Robert & Alice Taylor
 March 25.

Register of Burials.

Anno Domini 1539 & in the 31st year of King Henrie y^e 8th. The names of those Christians that were Buried At Southam in y^e County of Warwick & Diocese of Coventrie & Litchfield.

1539.		Robert Wirroll	Aug. 9.
Anthonie Walton	June 22.	Anthonie Son of John Dutton	Sept. 2.
Eline Salmon of Dunstewe	July 15.	Annis Wife to Rich ^{de} Falaunce	,, 6.
Alis Hanley	,, 29.	Katheren West	Nov. 22.
Tho ^s Hancockes	Sept. 24.	Thos: Wirde	Jan. 19.
Anthonie Berrigge	Oct. 12.	Elizabethe wife of Richard Blicke	March 4.
Tho ^s Kempe	,, 14.	John Son of Rich ^{de} Wilkins	April 20.
Annis Parsons	Jan. 8.	1543.	
Margaret Parsons	,, 28.	Jone Wife of Edmunde Coles	May 15.
Annis Wyrroll	March 3.	Jone Wife of John Edmundes	,, 24.
John Rabon	April 15.	John Son of Anthonie Burges	June 12.
1540.		Jone D ^r of John Coles	Aug. 20.
Joan Rabone	Nov. 7.	Elizabethe wiefe of Harrie Hoore	Dec. 15.
W ^m Langley	Dec. 8.	John Sharpe	Feb. 20.
W ^m Wilkins	,, 17.	Agnes wife of John Coles	March 7.
Eme Topping	,, 18.	Anne D ^r of Rich ^{de} Saunders	,, 16.
Ann Burges	Jan. 26.	W ^m Fisher Servaunte to Anthonie Burges	April 19.
Elizabethe Clarke	Feb. 6.	1544.	
Tho ^s Burges	April 11.	John Covent, Clarke of Southam	April 25.
1541.		William Fisher	,, 19.
Nicholas Asheton	April 30.	John Son of Robert Wirroll	Sept. 7.
Joan Makerus	May 2.	Tho ^s Johnsonn	,, 27.
Eliz: Langley	,, 11.	Christian Bancroft	Nov. 6.
Will ^m Son to Henrie Clarke	July 8.	John Son of John Chatwen	Dec. 24.
Joane D ^r of Thomas Langley	Nov. 27.	W ^m Raysonn, a poore man	Feb. 20.
Alce hews	,, 30.	Hughe Son of Robert Collett	March 22.
<i>Hen. VIII.</i>		Agnes D ^r of John Smithe	,, 24.
1542.		Katheren D ^r of Anthonie Burges	,, 25.
W ^m Wrichte	April 24.	Annes Rabone D ^r of R ^t Rabone	,, 31.
Jone wife of John Sharpe	July 20.		
Jone D ^r of Tho ^s Fraunekton	,, 31.		

Tho ^s Son of Harrie Wirrall	April 6.	Eliz Walton	May 16.
Harrie Son of W ^m Persone	„ 8.	W ^m Coles	„ 16.
Rich ^d Son of W ^m Milner	„ 25.	Nicholas Mallarie	„ 20.
1545.		Edmonde Maynerd	Aug. 2.
Thomas Son of W ^m Bett	April 29.	John Chatwine	Sept. 8.
Elizabethe D ^r of Tho ^s Stalworthe	May 1.	Isbell Winckley	Oct. 11.
W ^m Powell	„ 16.	1548 No Burials	} Register'd.
— Heritage	„ 16.	1549 No Burials	
Elizabethe Prophete	„ 16.	1550 No Burials	
Agnes Prophet	„ 18.	1551.	
W ^m Beridge	„ 23.	Charles Barforde	May 14.
Jone Clarke	Dec. 16.	John Middleton	June 14.
Elizabethe wife of Tho ^s Sergaunte	July 20.	Jone Spicer D ^r of Harrie Spicer	„ 20.
Will ^m Blantere	Aug. 11.	Tho ^s Son of Roberte Rose	Oct. 6.
John Son of Gilberte Holmes	„ 29.	John Samon	„ 19.
1546.		Harrie Son of John Wirroll	„ 20.
Anthonie Burges	June 31.	Tho ^s Son of Rich ^d Edmundes	Nov. 18.
Marie Coles	March 10.	Tho ^s Martin	Jan. 4.
Richard Morris	„ 11.	1552.	
Elizabethe Wirroll	„ 30.	John son of W ^m Wirroll	Feb. 26.
Gilean Faulaunce	July 17.	W ^m Bett	„ 28.
Thos Fraunckton	Jan. 28.	John Son of Tho ^s Gibbins	March 21.
Richard Faulaunce	Aug. 6.	W ^m Radforde	April 17.
Alice Coke	Dec. 27.	John Son of W ^m Persons	May 2.
Robert Meacoeke	Oct. 6.	Nicholas son of Harrie Kempe	„ 23.
Henrie Heritage	„ 11.	Ales Bettes	July 2.
Isbell Clowne	„ 15.	<i>Q^u Mary.</i>	
John Langley	„ 23.	1553.	
Isbell Chatwen	Nov. 5.	John Rabone	Sept. 4.
John Clone	„ 10.	Jone D ^r of R ^{de} Perande	„ 8.
Alis Rabone	Jan. 4.	Jone D ^r of John Taylor	Oct. 11.
<i>Edno. VI.</i>		‘Bothe John Waltons, Sonnes of Tho ^s Walton’	Feb. 9.
Alis & Eme Mallarie	Feb. 4.	Margaret D ^r of Tho ^s Spicer	„ 20.
Eline Edmundes	„ 10.	Marie D ^r of M ^r John Bull	March 13.
Gregorie Fuldinge	„ 16.	1554.	
Rich ^d Persons	„ 17.	Jone D ^r of Tho ^s Stalworthe	July 25.
Tho ^s Persons	„ 21.	1555.	
Edwarde Persons	„ 27.	Tho ^s Weylie Son of Rich ^d Weylie	April 19.
Eme Coles	„ 29.	Eliz ^e D ^r of John Judkin	July 4.
Lawrence Walton	March 7.		
Isbell Walton	„ 11.		
1547.			
<i>King Henry ye 8th Died Jan. 29.</i>			
Annis Coles	May 5		

Katheren D^r of Tho^r Judkin July 7.
 Marie D^r of John Wirroll Nov. 11.
 Eliz^e Sanders „ 20.
 Katheren D^r of Tho^r Spicer Dec. 25.
 Eliz^e Millet „ 30.
 Robert son of John Moole March 10.
 W^m Smithe „ 21.

1556.

Will^m Son of Harrie Winkley Sept. 1.
 Elnor D^r of Henrie Bettes „ 17.
 W^m Wrighte Nov. 29.
 Edmonde Son of Tho^r Burges Dec. 7.
 Agnes wife of R^d Shrewsburie Jan. 8.
 John Winkley „ 21.
 Eliz^e Wife of W^m Wirroll „ 25.
 Rich^d Currier „ 24.
 John Walker Feb. 6.
 Eliz^e Samon „ 10.
 Will^m Iche „ 23.
 Alice wife of John Alizaunder March 2.
 Edmonde Osleir „ 3.

1557.

John son of Tho^r Judkins March 27.
 Isabell wife to John Winkley April 3.
 W^m Wirroll „ 3.
 Joane D^r of Edward Estan „ 4.
 Joane D^r of Henrie Spicer „ 11.
 John Fraunckton „ 14.
 John son of R^de Paraunte „ 18.
 Margaret wife of John Wirroll „ 23.
 Magdalen wife of John Taylor „ 30.
 John Childerlaye a poore man May 11.
 Lewes Morris Welsh Man June 4.
 Eliz^e wife of Harrie Banburie July 22.
 Joane D^r of Robert Rabone „ 1.
 John son Henrie Bettes Dec. 12.
 Tho^r Chatwine Nov. 2.
 Joane wife of John Wirroll March 4.

Queen Marie Died Nov. 17.

Qⁿ Elizabeth.

1558.

Rondoll Turner April 21.
 Jone wife of Tho^r Wrighte May 1.

John Howkins seruante to Henrie Clarke Aug. 17.
 John Taylor Deacon of Sowtham „ 27.
 Randolphe Whelie „ 29.
 Rich^d Wirroll Husband of Alee Wirroll April 6.
 W^m Lawrence Husband to Alee Lawrence Jan. 29.
 Tho^r Edmundes Husbando to Agnes Edmonds Jan. 29.

1559 }
 1560 } No Burials Registered.
 1561 }

1562.

Rich^d Son of Rich^de & Agnes Welche June 30.
 Isabell D^r of R^de & Eliz Barnes „ 16.
 Anne D^r of Rich^de & Eliz^e Barnes „ 19.

1563.

Alee D^r of John & Alee Timmes Feb. 10.
 Anne D^r of Barnarde & Joane Coles May 15.

1564.

John son of John & Agnes Mowle Nov. 26.
 Richard Langley Oct. 10.

1565.

Anne D^r of John & Anne Cheney April 21.

1566.

Henrie Husbando of Agnes Clarke May 3.
 Tho^r Son of Henrie & Isabell Langley Aug. 11.
 Eliz^e D^r of Phillipp & Eliz Taylor June 23.
 Alee wife of Henrie Twigge Dec. 9.

1567.

Alee D^r of Roger Heyres Nov. 10.
 Edmunde Brother to Bartholomewe Greene Aug. 10.

1568.		<i>Anno Regni Elizabeth 17th</i>	
Miles son of John & Kathren Walker	Sept. 2.	Henrie son of Henrie & Amie Twigg	Feb. 24.
Henrie son of Robert Bettes	May 22.	Agnes wife to James Buley	March 13.
Agnes D ^r of W ^m & Alee Nicholas	Feb. 11.	1575.	
John son of W ^m & Alee Nicholas	Nov. 25.	Henrie Son of Henrie & Ellen Buley	April 20.
Johane D ^r of John & Agnes Mowle	Oct. 13.	Eliz ^e D ^r of Henrie and Dorithie Nicholes	May 8.
1569.		George Son of Tho ^r & Agnes Spicer	July 31.
Julian Wainewrighte	July 15.	Edward Hancockes	Aug. 21.
John Husband of Alee Timmes	„ 6.	John Walker	Nov. 16.
Tho ^r Husband to Agnes Walton	April 25.	Agnes wife of Harrie Clarke	Jan. 19.
Robert Husband to Agnes Judkins	March 25.	Henrie Hodges	„ 31.
William Hicckes an olde man of Stockton	May 17.	1576.	
Tho ^s Son of Tho ^r & Anne Spicer	July 22.	Henrie Son of Harrie & Amie Twigg	April 12.
John son of Christopher & Zusann Millinge	Oct. 22.	Eliz Barnarde	„ 29.
Tho ^r Robertes	Aug. 7.	Tho ^r Worrall	May 26.
1570.		W ^m Worrall out of Henrie Edmond's house	June 21.
Anne D ^r of John & Margaret Summet	Sept. 17.	Margaret D ^r of R ^d and Eliz Wright	Dec. 11.
Joane wife of Barnarde Coles	Feb. 29.	Johane D ^r of W ^m Wrighte	Jan. 7.
Joane D ^r of Henrie Twigge	„ 16.	John son of R ^d Wilkins	Feb. 15.
1571.		Agnes wife of Tho ^r Edmond's	„ 16.
Jane D ^r of Tho ^s Hancockes	April 2.	Robert James servaunte of John Worrall	Feb. 18.
Agnes wife of Roger Heyres	Aug. 21.	Margaret D ^r of R ^d & Agnes Turner	March 5.
1572.		John son of Robert & Marie Spicer	March 8.
Edward son of Henrie & Dorithie Maio	March 16.	1577.	
Henri Son of Tho ^r & Eliz ^e Langley	Dec. 3.	John Banburie	April 23.
1573.		R ^d Edmond's	Nov. 18.
Annis D ^r of Tho ^r & Annis Spicer	Oct. 9.	Kathren Coope seruante to Richard Bayley	Dec. 2.
Tho ^r Worrall out of y ^e Howse of Jun ^r Worrall jun ^r	Jan. 23.	Agnes D ^r of Rowlande & Agnes Barthwood	Dec. 17.
1574.		Agnes wife of Roger Kempe	„ 26.
Henrie Daniell	April 7.	Isabell wife of Rich ^{dd} Baylife	„ 30.
Henrie son of Henrie & Katherine Chetwen	July 15.		
John Worrall Sen ^r	Sept 7.		
Joan wife of Tho ^r Berridge	„ 9.		

Agnes wife of Rowlande Barthwoode
 Jan. 2.
 Marie D^r of Rowlande & Agnes Barth-
 woode Jan. 6.
 Eliz^e Langley „ 11.
 Marie D^r of Henrie & Amie Twigge
 Jan 27.
 Amie wife of Henrie Twigge „ 30.
 Agnes D^r of Tho^s & Christian Eyles
 Feb. 28.
 Christian wife of Tho^s Eyles March 1.

1578.

W^m Son of Tho^s Bucknall May 29.
 Roger son of Rich^de Weaver June 12.
 Jane D^r of Nicholas Hanslapp July 22.
 Edward son of Hughe Burges March 3.
 Henrie Husbände of Ellen Bewley
 March 24.

1579.

Robert Haycocke servaunte to M^r John
 Oxenbridge April 4.
 R^d Ingerley seruaunte to Robert Worrall
 May 4.
 Barnarde Husband to Eliz^e Coles June 2.
 Henrie son of Henrie & Joane Twigge
 Aug. 5.
 Tho^s Clarke Feb. 18.

1580.

John Warde seruante to Robert Worrall
 May 10.
 Tho^s Meacocke June 22.
 Mathewe Oxen Drowned, a poore boy to
 George Worrall June 3.
 Tho^s Judkin, Pearmonger Aug. 3.
 Marie D^r of W^m & Margaret Poolie
 Sept. 28.
 John Davis Nov. 4.
 Robert son of R^t & Isabell Clarke „ 25.
 Henrie Nicholes' still Borne Childe
 Dec. 20.
 Christian Wright „ 7.
 Jane Coles widowe Feb. 18.

1581.

a poore Trauelling Man March 30.
 John Son of Tho^s & Eliz^e Barnacle
 April 15.
 Tho^s Langley, senex May 4.
 Ann wife of John Cheney July 5.
 Alee wife of Anthonie Edmonds Aug. 3.
 Winifride D^r of John & Maude Freeman
 Aug. 19.
 Robert & Mary Son & Daughter of John
 & Jane Turner Oct. 7.
 Tho^s Son of John Cheney „ 18.
 Hugh Meacock, a poor Lame Man „ 31.
 Joan wife of Tho^s Gibbins Dec. 17.
 John Taylor Nov. 22.
 Robert Worrall Dec. 27.
 Joan wife of R^d Wilkins Feb. 22.
 Henry Nicholes March 16.
 Anne Underhill „ 16.

1582.

Dorithy Nicholases D^r Deade borne
 May 16.
 Alee Clarke Sept. 25.
 Agnes Younge Oct. 7.
 Robert son of W^m & Ellen Wright „ 22.
 Dorithee D^r of M^r Job Throkmoreton of
 Haseley Dec. 9.
 Joan Green „ 9.
 Robert son of Henrie & Joan Twigge
 Dec. 29.
 Richard Wilkins Jan. 10.
 M^r Willes his child of Princetorpe
 March 2.

1583.

Hughe Bucknell July 17.
 Alee D^r of Tho^s & Eliz: Meacocke „ 29.
 John Coles senex „ 19.
 Alice D^r of Tho^s & Eliz^e Langley Aug. 6.
 W^m Son of Henrie & Marie Stalworth
 Sept. 6.
 Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Grace Winkley
 Oct. 27.
 Rich^de Lovel Dec. 8.

Marye wife of W ^m Wheatley	Dec. 18.	1587.	
The Child of W ^m Horne Dead born			April 27.
	March 13.		May 4.
			Aug. 4.
1584,			
a certain Travaler	March 30.		Sept. 24.
Alee Walton	" 31.		
Annis Coles	April 11.	W ^m Worrall which Came from Bascote	Dec. 19.
John Son of R ^{de} & Eliz ^e Wrighte	July 4.	Tho ^s Austen	" 27.
Henrie son of W ^m & Agnes Cawdwell	Sept. 25.	Margery wife of John Sumnor	Jan. 31.
		Annis wife of W ^m Worrall	Feb. 3.
Eliz ^e wife of Tho ^s Barnacle, Shipton	Nov. 22.	Bridget D ^r of W ^m & Ellen Wrighte	" 25.
		John son of W ^m & Dorithy Chetwine	March 9.
Humphry Chatterton	Jan. 4.	Margert D ^r of Tho ^s & Judithe Lines	March 10.
Henrie son of W ^m & Annis Essex	" 24.		
John son of Edmonde Coles	March 25.	Tho ^s Marstons Child : deade Borne in	Feb. —.
			March 22.
1585.			
Tho ^s Son of Rich ^{de} & Eliz ^e Wrighte	June 3.	Eliz ^e : Baker	March 22.
Bridget D ^r of W ^m & Eliz: Abbott	Aug. 2.		
Rich ^d Son of John & Maude Freeman	Aug. 9.	1588.	
Rich ^d Worrall	" 27.	Eliz: wife of Tho ^s Langley	April 11.
Dorithy D ^r of W ^m & Agnes Cawdwell	Dec. 8.	Dorithy D ^r of W ^m & Marie Jeffs	" 24.
		Isabell Daniell vidua	May 10.
Henrie son of Tho ^s & Elnor Welche	Jan. 13.	Sibell wife of Rich ^d Mills	" 16.
Margerie Marshe out of Phillipp Taylors house	Jan. 4.	Tho ^s Son of John & Jane Turner	" 18.
Annis Judkin	" 28.	Elin D ^r of Tho ^s & Joan Wrighte	" 21.
		Winifride wife of John Chester	June 30.
1586.		Jane Chester	" 21.
John Francis a poore Childe	April 2.	Nicholes Walton	July 12.
Alee Coles	June 6.	Tho ^s Worrall	June 24.
Eliz: D ^r of Edmond & Agnes Coles	June 30.	Tho ^s Winkley	Sept. 6.
An infaunte of Tho ^s & Eliz: Worrall	Aug. 14.	Joan D ^r of John & Dorithy Gibbins	Oct. 4.
Roger Minars, Miles, a soldier	Oct. 13.		
John James a poore Childe	Nov. 29.	Tho ^s son of John & Agnes Worrall	Nov. 1.
an infaunte of Tho ^s Marston	Jan. 19.		
Elnor Milward alias Lovell D ^r of John & Alee	Feb. 8.	Tho ^s Worralls. Child, posthmous. not Baptized	Nov. 5.
Marie wife of John Spicer	March 23.	Stokes uxor Thomae	" 6.
		Henrie Chetwine Senex	" 11.
		Joan Beridge	March 22.
		1589.	
		Tabitha D ^r of W ^m & Eliz: Wheatley	May 12.

W^m Son of Rich^{de} & Annis Turner
 July 29.
 Margaret D^r of Henrie & Joane Twigge
 July 29.
 Henrie Son of Henrie & Bridgett Babb
 Aug. 8.
 Henrie Son of W^m & Agnes Cawdwell
 Aug. 23.
 Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Joane Wrighte
 Sept. 11.
 Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Joane Wrighte
 Sept. 18.
 A Strangers Child a poore man Oct. 2.
 Rich^d Son of John & Agnes Spicer
 Nov. 30.

1590 *Anno Domini.*

Isabell wife of Henrie Langley Aug. 26.
 John Pernel's Child Still Born ,, 22.
 Phillip Son of Joan & Henrie Twigge
 Sept. 17.
 Tho^s Son of Attiwell & Agnes Coope
 Sept. 29.
 Tho^s Son of Robert & Marie Spicer
 Sept. 29.

1591.

John Wirroll Sen^r March 29.
 Marie D^r of John & Sibill Brockall
 March 29.
 Henrie Son of Tho^s & Alce Raubone
 March 30.
 Tho^s Son of W^m & Joane Banburie
 April 9.
 Agnes Chester vidua ,, 11.
 John Timms June 21.
 Tho^s Langley ,, 21.
 Tho^s Raubone Sept. 20.
 Alex^r Whaleys Childe Still Born ,, 22.
 Henrie Palmer Sen^{ex} Jan. 7.
 Edward Cheney ,, 20.
 Agnes Judkin ,, 23.
 A maid Child Still born D^r of Tho^s
 Gibbins Feb. 14.
 Dionise Wife of John Fraunkton
 March 23.

1592.

Bridget D^r of John & Marie Bond April 28.
 Henrie Son of Henry Spicer ,, 30.
 Dorothy Wife of John Gibbons May 11.
 Henrie Edmondes July 9.
 Agnes Wife of Henrie Spicer ,, 15.
 Will^m Spicer ,, 30.
 Tho^s Son of Thos & Elen Welche Oct. 5.
 Agnes Worrall widow ,, 24.
 Will^m Waltons Child still born Nov. 4.
 Eliz^c Kayes Dec. 1.
 W^m Clarke ,, 5.
 Henrie Spicer ,, 12.
 Marie wife of Henrie Stalworthe ,, 28.
 Agnes Welch Jan. 6.
 Susanna D^r of W^m & Barbara Spicer
 Jan. 20.
 W^m Son of Will^m & Barbara Spicer
 Jan. 30.

1593.

Kathrine Milling alias Walker April 15.
 Tho^s Haynes May 8.
 John Judkin Senex ,, 28.
 Barbara Haynes widow June 9.
 Jane wife of John Turner July 1.
 Margaret Borrowes Oct. 4.
 William Allen ,, 6.
 Joane wife of Anthonie Edmondes ,, 15.
 Joane Arnolde of Lillington ,, 18.
 W^m Son of W^m & Agnes Walton ,, 23.
 Marie D^r of John & Margerie Kempe
 March 4.
 Henrie Bett Senex ,, 17.

1594 *Anno Domini.*

Isabell wife of John Clarke May 16.
 Kathrine Worrall Sept. 20.
 Agnes D^r of Attiwell & Agnes Coope
 Sept. 21.
 Alice Robertes widow Oct. 14.
 Elen Bulie Dec. 2.

1595.
 Dorothy Dr of Giles & Bridget Hanslapp Oct. 22.
 Henrie Son of John & Agnes Spicer Nov. 11.
 Phillipp Son of Phillip & Agnes Taylor Dec. 6.
 George Son of Tho^s & Alce Kempe Dec. 13.
 Tho^s Son of W^m & Agnes Walton Jan. 21.

1596.
 Marie Wife of Robert Winkley April 30.
 Eliz^e Dr of John Clarke May 24.
 R^{di} Gibbins Buried abortinus July 12.
 Joan wife of Edward Campian Aug. 15.
 Clemence wife of John Cooper Sept. 6.
 Tho^s Son of John & Agnes Chester Sept. 12.
 Marie Dr of Tho^s & Kathrine Roodes Sept. 29.
 Robert Son of Phillipp & Agnes Taylor Oct. 13.
 Robert Son of Phillipp & Agnes Taylor Nov. 4.
 John Son of John & Agnes Spicer „ 17.
 Annis Wife of John Moale Dec. 16.
 Job Son of Tho^s & Judithe Lines March 23.

1597.
 Eliz^e Wife of R^{de} Wrighte March 31.
 Rich^d Wrighte April 22.
 Sara Dr of Nicholas & Eliz^e Dickson April 20.
 Alce Timms July 16.
 Bridget Dr of Henrie & Joane Twigge Sept. 17.
 Joane Wife of Henrie Twigge „ 18.
 Robert Judkins' Still born Child „ 20.
 Henrie Spicer Senex „ 29.
 Henrie Winkley Senex Oct. 15.
 John Son of Edwarde & Alce Amphlet Nov. 4.
 Kathrine Chatwine Senex „ 1.

Tho^s Husbnde of Agnes Spicer Nov. 11.
 Josias Son of John & Isabell Clarke Jan. 29.

1598.
 Tabitha Dr of W^m & Eliz: Wheatley April 3.
 Elnor Wife of R^d Parrett „ 13.
 John Son of John Cooper „ 25.
 Ann Southam Sept. 24.
 Roger Hickes „ 30.
 Eliz^e Dr of Tho^s & Eliz^e Gibbins Feb. 10.
 Annis Dr of Tho^s & Eliz Gibbins „ 14.

Anno Domini 1599.

Susan Jackson Dr of Lawrence & Joan May 22.
 Eliz: Dr of R^{de} & Winifride Hull „ 25.
 Sarah Dr of Hughe & Clemence Burges June 8.
 W^m Son of W^m & Eliz: Whetley Aug. 14.
 Tho^s Son of Anthony Edmondcs, Schole-
 master Aug. 19.
 Agnes Walton „ 24.
 Eliz^e Taylor uxor Phillippi Jan. 6.
 A certain Base unbapt^d Dr of Eliz^e
 Troughton Jan. 13.
 Tho^s Marston son of Tho^s as he said „ 16.
 JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Pastor.

1600.
 Henry Langley Senex April 23.
 Raphe Hill „ 25.
 Elnor Bettes widowe May 18.
 Eliz: Gibbins „ 18.
 Ralphe Son of John & Jone Clarke Sept. 19.
 Henrie Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose Nov. 18.
 W^m filius Phillip et Agnes Taylor Nov. 18.

1601.
 Ann Dr of Edward & Ann Spicer April 22.
 Robert Richardson Senex May 19.

Register of Marriages.

Anno Domini 1539. In the 31st year of the Reign of King Henry ye 8th.

WEDDED.

Charles Barefoot	April 3.
John Chatwine, alias Ostler	Sept. 14.
John Mershe	Nov. 3.

[In 1540 no Marriages Registered.]

1541.

Tho ^s Julian	June 12.
Margarett Carter	July 13.
John Medleton	„ 8.
John Dolton & Isabell Turner	Sept. 18.

1542.

Henrie son of W ^m Wirroll to Agnes Harbert of Monkes Kerbie parishe	June 25.
Eliz ^e D ^r of Tho ^s Clark to W ^m Odames of Bodington parish	July 2.
John Sharp to Annis Cheusburie	Sept. 30.
Robert Rabone to Agnes Alexaander	Oct. 22.
Rich ^d e Wilsh unto Agnes D ^r of John Wirroll	Nov. 19.
Harrie son of John Wirroll to Margret Stoneley	„ 26.
Henrie Johnson unto Margerie Harwarde	„ 30.
W ^m Smithe unto Eliz ^e D ^r of John Edmundes	Dec. 2.
Harrie son of Robert Wirroll to Alis Ladbroke	„ 2.

1543.

Tho ^s son of Tho ^s Edmundes to Agnes Eles Geghte Widowe	Feb. 3.
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[1544, no Marriages Regis^d.]

1545.

Tho ^s Cleaver of Napton & Isabell Clark of Southam	July 5.
John Edmundes of Southam and Elen Higford of Barswell	Nov. 16.
Edmunde Bennete of Dunchurch and Eliz ^e D ^r of Tho ^s Edmundes	„ 23.
John Coles of Southam & Ann Braye of Barston	Jan. 24.
John Hampton to Margaret Ceson	Oct. 28.

1546	} no Marriages Regist ^d .	
1547		
1548		
1549		
1550		
	1551.	
Henrie Spicer to Ales Midleton		May 17.
Harrie Nurse to Feles Bonnell		Oct. 9.
Rich ^d Perande to Isabell Erle		„ 23.
	1552.	
John Weile of Warwicke to Joan Langley of South ^m		Feb. 6.
M ^r John Bull to Eliz ^e Coles		„ 8.
Rich ^{de} Pittella to Eliz ^e Fraunckton		April 30.
Harrie Winkley to Eliz ^e Martine		May 16.
Tho ^s Joyner to Alis Barforde		July 16.
John Palmer of Pillerton to Annis D ^r of Tho ^s Clarke		„ 30.
	1553.	
Tho ^r Rodforde & Anne Stoneley		Oct. 14.
Henrie Chatwine & Kateren Persons		„ 29.
W ^m Savage & Agnes Grandam		„ 29.
	1554.	
John Walker & Kathren Bicknill		Feb. 24.
	[1555, no Marriages Regist ^d .]	
	1556.	
Will ^m Dunckins to Eliz ^e Smithe		May 10.
	1557.	
Barnard Coles to Joan Millinge		June 27.
W ^m Davie to Jone Spicer		Nov. 16.
Henrie Akers to Margarette Walter		„ 14.
Robert Bayshome to Agnes Wirroll		„ 14.
	1558.	
John Chester to Agnes Wright		Nov. 29.
Roger Heyres & Agnes Stalworthe		Feb. 11.
	1559.	
W ^m Bradford & Alce Lawrance		Jan. 18.
Will ^m Marshe & Julian Edmundes		July 8.
	1560.	
Tho ^r Langley & Eliz ^e Mason		July 7.
	1561.	
Henrie Langley & Isabell Wiggley		Oct. 5.
W ^m Nicholas & Alice Waimane		„ 21.
John Freeman & Maude Awlsoppe		„ 4.

	1562.	
Anthony Edmondes to Alice Clarke		Nov. 8.
Phillipp Taylor & Eliz ^e Marche		Oct. 4.
	1563.	
Tho ^r White to Alice Lawrence		Jan. 29.
Henrie Edmondes to Margaret Wirroll		Nov. 20.
	1564.	
John Clarke & Isabell Augustine		Oct. 13.
John Panter & Agnes Waneman		Dec. 17.
Henrie Twigg to Alice Cowper		Nov. 4.
Thos. Spicer & Anne Hayle		Dec. 3.
	1565.	
Henrie Stallworth to Marie Cherie		
	[1566, no Marriages Regist ^d .]	
	1567.	
Henrie Twigg to Anne Bertlett		May 10.
	1568.	
Christopher Millinge & Susan Ley		Oct. 20.
Tho ^r Giles to Christian Kempe		Nov. 9.
	1569.	
Roger Kemp to Annis Lawrence		March 5.
Richard Cope to Constance Bayley		June 25.
Rich ^d Bird to Agnes Wilkins		Nov. 12.
	1570.	
Henry Daniell to Isabell Stallworth		June 17.
John Sumner to Margeret Wright		April 15.
	1571 } no Marriages Register'd.	
	1572 }	
	1573.	
Bawden Ebrell of Balsoll & Alice Oldams of Southam		Nov. 4.
	1574.	
John Coles to Jane Spicer		July 3.
	1575.	
John Wilkins & Alice Jefferey		Oct. 30.
Henrie Clarke to Agnes Woddin		Sept. 29.
Tho ^r Penn to Eliz: [blank]		Dec. 31.
W ^m Wright to Eliz Lawrence		March 3.
	1576.	
Henrie Worrall to Elen Hodges		May 20.
Tho ^r Philips of Coventry & Alice Hancock		June 30.
W ^m Bramfield to Alice Bett		Feb. 12.

John Barnacle to Alice Welch		Feb. 12.
Alexander Whaley to Anne Worrall		„ 12.
[1577, no Marriages Reg ^d .]		
	1578.	
Henrie Twigg to Joan Richardson		June 13.
Rich ^d Parront to Elinor Evens		July 15.
Roger Kempe to Alice Boyse		„ 21.
Will ^m Chebsey to Eliz Welch		Nov. 22.
Houmfrey Chatterton to Margaret Walker		Dec. 2.
	1579.	
Christopher Dreaton to Joan Taylor		Aug. 9.
	1580.	
John Milworth to Alice Davie		Dec. 11.
Henry Morris to Alice Geley		Feb. 4.
	1581.	
John Baylife to Joan Welch		April 27.
John Mathew to Mary Worrall		June 10.
Tho ^s Austen to Mary Taylor		Oct. 3.
	1582.	
Rich ^d Goodman to Isabell Tidman		May 29.
Tho ^s Wright & Joan Gibbins		June 10.
W ^m Banburie & Joan Phentoum		Nov. 6.
Henrie Moore & Isabell Spicer		Dec. 9.
	1583.	
Jonas Wheler to Dionis Oxenbridge		April 2.
	1584.	
Tho ^s Welch & Elinor Langley		Nov. 15.
W ^m Chebsey & Julian Welche		Nov. 29.
Tho ^s Worrall & Elize Walton		Jan. 26.
Raphe Hill to Elize Coles		Feb. 21.
	1585.	
John Gibbons & Dorithie Meacocke		July 25.
Tho ^s Lines to Judithe Moole		Nov. 14.
	1586.	
Rich ^{de} Garner to Agnes Marsh		Sept. 25.
	1587.	
John Spicer & Agnes Edmondcs		June 27.
Edward Gellibrande Batchelor of Divinity & Dorcas Dr of M ^r John Oxenbridge		Aug. 2.
Edwarde Amphlete to Alee Taylor		Sept. 19.
Tho ^s Eares to Isabell Radborne		Oct. 8.
George Bowker to Margaret Chatterton		Feb. 14.

	1588.	
John Bonde to Marie Austen		April 30.
Will ^m Horne & Annes English		Jan. 19.
	1589.	
Tho ^s Rutter to Isabell Archer		April 9.
Robert Bacon to Isabell Edmondes		July 22.
Tho ^s Roodes & Kathrine Lithell		Dec. 21.
Frauncis Austen to Katherene Trusse		Feb. 3.
	1590.	
Tho ^s Gibbons & Elize Marshe		Sept. 2.
	1591.	
Will ^m Wrighte to Alce Edmondes		Nov. 23.
	1592.	
John Webb to Alce Gee		Oct. 8.
Nicholas Dickson & Eliz ^e Judkin		„ 24.
Rich ^{de} Braisier & Dorithie Worrall		Dec. 5.
John Worrall to Agnes Barnacle		„ 5.
	1593.	
Edwarde Rose to Dorithie Clarke		May 8.
W ^m Roseley to Elize Worrall		„ 8.
Rich ^{de} Perkins to Eliz ^e Spicer		June 18.
John Geadon to Dorithie Langley		„ 26.
W ^m Burton to Elnor Bett		Nov. 4.
Roberte Judkin to Alce Coope		Feb. 7.
	1594.	
Rich ^{de} Gibbins to Barbara Dafferne		May 25.
Bonaventure Dafferne to Jane Gibbins		„ 25.
W ^m Worrall to Elize Dawes		Sept. 14.
Tho ^s Patricke to Agnes Clarke		Oct. 6.
John Cooper to Clemence Oxenbridge		„ 30.
Thos to Joan (surnames not entered)		Dec. 2.
Tho ^s Edmondes & Eliz ^e Coles		Feb. 18.
	1595.	
Henrie Worrall to Lettice Geadow		Oct. 20.
John Dawes to Agnes Coles		Dec. 15.
Tho ^s Baseley to Joane Sutton		Jan. 27.
	1596.	
Peter Clarke to Eliz ^e Edmondes		July 25.
	1597.	
Anthonie Edmondes & Amie Assco		April 24.
Tho ^s Stallworth & Dorithie White		May 3.
Henrie Coles & Agnes Camell		Oct. 4.

	1598.	
Rich ^{de} Rainebowe & Joane Spicer		April 24.
Henrie Twigge & Margaret Judkin		Dec. 20.
John Tidman to Joan Jeffcote		Feb. 4.
Anthonie Buswell to Marie Babb		„ 13.
Rich ^{de} Cleaver to Marie Edmondcs		„ 14.
	1599.	
Henrie Stalworth Jun ^r to Catherene Langley		May 21.
Tho ^s Bate to Sara Jackson		Nov. 12.
	1600.	
Robt. Clarke to Alice Stansfield		Sept. 30.
Robert Marsh & Eliz ^e Barnacle		Feb. 3.
	1601.	
James Mercer & Hanna Goodall		April 28.
John Cooper to Marie Biddle		Oct. 31.
Francis Spicer & Margett Tubb		Nov. 10.
	1602.	
Tho ^s Cleaver to Agnes Jeffcot		Nov. 20.
	1603.	
Robert Hanslapp to Margaret Hill		Nov. 30.
	1604.	
Benjamin Turner to Agnes Willmore		Jan. 29.
	1605.	
Tho ^s Stalworth & Agnes Millway		May 10.
Will ^m Quinic & Agnes Haines		„ 10.
Robt Chambers & Judith Bett		June 25.
	1606.	
George Camell & Ellen Cope		June 20.
	1607.	
Tho ^s Sabin & Anne Welch		Oct. 13.
Humphrey Edmondcs & Eliz ^e Whaley		Nov. 20.
Rich ^d Newth & Ann Burges		„ 30.
	1608.	
Robert Coles & Bridget Bot		Aug. 18.
Rich ^d Crooke & Marie Harris		„ 18.
Rich ^d Turner & Elinor Banburie		Nov. 5.
	1609.	
Robert Judkin & Joane Twigge		July 27.
John Arden & Sara Clarke		Oct. 2.
John Harriets & Patience Clarke		„ 2.

	1610.	
Rich ^{de} Jeffcock & Joane Marson		Aug. 17.
James Eedes & Ann Joanes		Oct. 2.
Henrie Worrall & Barbara Gibbins		Feb. 6.
	1611.	
John Greenway & Dorithie Welch		July 31.
W ^m Thorpe to Eliz (blank)		Oct. 6.
	1612.	
George Cooke & Marie Jackson		June 5.
R ^d Savill & Margerie Knibb		May 2.
	1613.	
Thos. Butler & Eliz ^e Edmondes		Aug. 31.
Tho ^s Chandlor & Elinor (blank)		Nov. 1.
Rich ^d Coles & Marie Marson		Dec. 7.
Tho ^s Whaley & Elinor Morris		Feb. 16.
	1614.	
Tho ^s Normington & Marie Cawdell		Oct. 24.
Job. Hill & Marie Bette		Jan. 17.
	[1615, no Marriages Regist ^d .]	
	1616.	
John Ferley & Alice Mosley widow		Sept. 26.
	1617.	
Anthonie Stalworth & Alice Quiney		Feb. 3.
John Lord & Marie Taft		June 24.
	1618.	
Geo ^e Wheatley & Eliz: Marshe		June 2.
Giles Betts & Joane Gibbins		„ 2.
Tho ^s Stonley & Eliz: Winkley		July 13.
Tho ^s Freeman & Eliz: Butler		Feb. 20.
	[1619, none.]	
	1620.	
Gyles Bett & Alice Judkin		July 25.
W ^m Smith & Ann Wilkes		Sept. 2.
John Chester & Ursula Benson		„ 29.
Henrie Killsbie & Agnes Taylor		Nov. 2.
John Flower & Abigall Lines		Jan. 30.
Robert Skevington & Eliz Thorpe		Feb. 6.
	1621.	
W ^m Biddle & Anne Handes		April 11.
Robert Arden & Agnes Morrice		Nov. 1.
Robert Rose & Isabell Welch		March 13.

1622,		
Rich ^d Starkey & Joan Holmes		Aug. 12.
Nicholas Perry & Eliz Parker		„ 20.
Tho ^s Rodknight & Sarai Smith		Jan. 23.
Carew Fitch & Mary Meacocke		Feb. 25.
(Married with a Licence out of the Court of Facultyes.)		
1623,		
Joshua Kaie & Ann Fosset		May 21.
Tho ^s Buswell of Bradwell & Margaret D ^r of Rob ^t Edmondcs Jun ^r of Southam		Aug. 26.
James Welche & Bridget Rose		Nov. 18.
[1624, no Marriages Regis ^d .]		
1625,		
Robert Turner & Sarah Holmes		Nov. 8.
1626,		
Thos Judkin & Christian Bate		April 18.
Richard Laxkin & Dorithie Wells		June 26.
by Vertue of a Licence from the Chancellor of Lichfield.		
Henry Freeman & Eliz Winkley		Sept. 25.
W ^m Balden & Ann Tidman		Nov. 14.
Tho ^s Mearsh & Bridget Welch		„ 28.
Robert Moore & Eliz Dawes		Jan. 16.
1627,		
Robert Wheatley & Marie Bates		Oct. 31.
Samuel Garthwait & Margaret Spicer		Nov. 10.
W ^m Atkins & Alice Clark		„ 13.
John Jeffs & Annie Jeffs		Jan. 15.
Rich ^d Lynedon & Bridgett Babbs		„ 24.
1628,		
W ^m Chambers & Mary Judkin		Sept. 1.
Will ^m Spicer & Ann Belling		Oct. 2.
By virtue of a Certificate from the Minister of Weedon.		
1629,		
John Biddle & Susanna Neale		May 5.
John Watson & Eliz Judkin		June 24.
W ^m Collins & Mary Perry		Oct. 2.
1630,		
Robert Mash & Ann Blackwell		Nov. 25.
Humphry Stratford & Mary Stalworth		„ 30.

Parish of Southam Churchwardens' Accomytes.

1580.

BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, Rector.
 JOHN OXENBRIDGE, Minister.
 EDMONDE COLES } Churchwardens.
 JOHN GEALON }

1581.

HUMPHREY CHATTERTON } Churchwardens.
 HENRY BABE }

PAYMENTES.

Imprimis, who paid for wine for the Co[m]mione on Palme Sondaye.

Item, for a sance bell-rope o o viij

This was the ancient sancte bell, a small bell which was rung when the 'Sanctus, Sanctus. Sanctus Dominus, Deus Sabaoth' was said. After the Refomation it became disused for this purpose, and in some way acquired the name of the saints' bell, and in some places the 'Sermon' bell, either because it was customary to call upon the people thereby to hear a sermon, or to give notice when the minister was prepared to preach as well as to read the service. Being a bell easily rung it appears to have been used so much that the cost of a new saints' bell-rope often appears in the accounts. In later times it was often used, after the chimes ended, to signify to the people waiting outside that the clergyman was about to enter the reading-desk. We read in Walton's 'Life of George Herbert,' 'Some of the meaner sort of his parish did so love and reverence Mr. Herbert that they would let their plough rest when Mr. Herbert's *Saints' bell* rung to prayers, that they might also offer their devotions to God with him; and would then return back to their plough.' Many may recollect the famous picture, which sold for £30,000, of French peasants in the field listening to the 'sanctus' bell.

Item, John Browne for paving in ye Church o j^s o
 ,, for a botle
 ,, for ij stricke of lime
 ,, expences at the visitatyon
 ,, ,, another time
 ,, wine for ye Co[m]mione at Ester

Payments for bread and wine for the Communion usually occur before the time of Palm

Sunday, Easter-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christide, or Christmas: there was generally a second, and even third Communion at Easter.

Item, expences at Coventrie

- „ Henry Worrall for a stricke [of lime]
- „ a mason for paynge in the Church two dayes
- „ for a bell-rope
- „ to Mr. Coles
- „ to the glasyer

1582.

HENRY LANGLEY) Churchwardens for the year of our Lorde God
ROBERT SPICER) one thousand five hundred and eighty two.

Their accompte for the same year as followeth :

PAYMENTES.

Imprimis for fourteene pounce of iron for the amendyng of the great bell stocke, o o xxj^d

The items of expenses in connection with the bells are very frequent. This is explained because our forefathers used them so much on occasion of all events affecting the common welfare either nationally or parochially.

Item, for five quartes of wine for the Communion ye firste tyme ... o xij^d vj
 „ a penny woorth of bread the same tyme o o j
 „ unto Henrie Mason for mending of the Church Porche and payying ye Church o ij vj
 „ for wyne on Palme Sondaye o iiij o
 „ payed unto ye glacier o xxvj o
 „ two bawtherickes and a sanyctes bell-rope o o xxj

Baldrick, a girdle or broad belt worn in feudal times.

‘A radiant baldric o’er his shoulders tied
Sustained the sword that glittered at his side.’—POPE.

It seems also to have been the name of a broad belt made of leather to prevent the bells in a belfry being thrown over in ringing: there appear also to have been buckles by which it could be loosened or otherwise so as to receive the bell, which was girdled by it. This is now effected by the use of what are called the ‘stay’ and ‘slider’ of wood, made to give way as the baldric used to do, only they are placed in a different position. The bell-rope had wool woven into it, to make it soft to hold, called the ‘Sallie,’ because, when ringing, it *leaps* (Lat. *salto*) or springs up to the belfry ceiling.

Item, wood and coles the glacier occupied o o iiij
 An archaic use of the word ‘occupy.’
 „ wine and bread for the Coñn at Easter o iiij ij
 „ nayles to amendyng of the belles wheelles o o iiij
 „ a quarter of coles o o xiiij
 „ for ye Queenes Arms o ij iiij

The Parliament had passed an Act for restoring the Royal Supremacy, and the other laws of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., which depended upon it, and the Royal arms were placed in churches accordingly.

Item, And for 2 Bawdricks, and a Ste. Bell-rope o j viiij
 „ and payed to Henrie Stalworths for mending a bell-wheel o j o
 „ they also received of Tho^r Worrall for breaking up his father's grave o ij iiiij

This and the two following entries refer to removing the pavement in the church for the purpose of interments.

Item, and of Anthonie Edmondcs for breaking up of ye Church o ij iiiij
 „ and of W^m Clarke for breaking his mother's grave o ij iiiij

1583.

HENRIE LANGLEIE }
 ROBERT SPICER } Churchwardens.

PAYMENTS.

Item, To Mr. Hanslapp for ye Jayle money at Warwick o x o

The proportion of money which each parish in the Hundred paid towards the cost of prisoners in the County gaol.

Item, They received for ye Organ pipes o xxiiij o

This entry may betoken that disuse and neglect of organs owing to the puritanical spirit which, growing up in the time of Elizabeth, found a violent outlet in the decree of the House of Lords, dated June 4th, 1644, and doomed all existing organs to destruction. They had been invented and introduced into the Church at least as early as the middle of the ninth century. Wulstan relates a century later that Elphege, Bishop of Winchester, gave an organ to the cathedral with 400 pipes, 40 keys, and, if his meaning is clear, 26 pairs of bellows, played by two organists. In a letter from Archbishop Grindal to the reformer Bullinger at Zurich, February 5th, 1567, he expresses disapproval of the use of organs in the church.

1584.

HENRIE LANGLEIE }
 ROBERT SPICER } Churchwardens.

PAYMENTS.

Item, at ye Arch Byshops vysitation at Coventric o iiiij viiij

This was Archbishop Whitgift, on whose elevation to the Primacy at this time, Qⁿ Elizabeth charged him to restore the discipline of the Church which, 'through the connivance of some Prelates, the obstinacy of the Puritans, and the power of some noblemen, was run out of square.' Whitgift obeyed the injunction with alacrity, and within the first week after his elevation enforced subscriptions to three Articles: 1. The Ecclesiastical Supremacy of the Sovereign; 2. The lawfulness of the Common Prayer and Ordinal; 3. The Conformity of the Thirty-nine Articles to the Word of God. In his primary Visitation he insisted j^eremptorily, not only that those that were admitted to any benefice, but that those who were in possession should subscribe the three Articles.—Carwithen's 'History of the Church of England,' vol. i., p. 513.

It was probably in consequence of this enactment, and to enforce it, that these three several Visitations of Archbishop, Bishop and Archdeacon took place in the same year.

Item, and payed at the Byshops vysitation o ij viij^d
 „ and payed when they put in their bills of presentment at Coventric o j iiiij

Then no nugatory documents, but bringing down severe disciplinary penalties upon offenders. In the 17th of Elizabeth, on the opening of Parliament January 16th, an enactment was made that a penalty of £20 should be payable by those who absented themselves from church for a month.

Item, for bookes at Coventrie	...	...	...	...	o ij o
„ and paid at ye Archdeacon's visitation	...	...	...	...	o ij iiij
„ for ye change of our cuppe	...	...	...	...	o vij vj

The ancient chalices had been proscribed and superseded by the Communion-cup and cover of the Elizabethan age. One of the articles of inquiry of Archbishop Grindal in 1576 was 'Whether your parson, vicar, curate or minister do minister the Holy Communion in any chalice heretofore used at mass, or in any prophane cup or glass.'

Item, They received for breaking up of Humfrey Chattertons Grave	o ij iiij
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1585.

ROBERT SPICER }
THOMAS TIDMAN } Churchwardens.

Item, paid to W ^m Clarke and Phillipe Taylor of the levell [levy] money towards their expences at Warwick going on the Hundred quest	o o xij
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------

'Quest,' an empanelled jury.

'What's my offence?

Where is the evidence that doth accuse me?

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up

Unto the frowning judge?—SHAKESPEARE.

Item, who payed to John Clarke Constable of the Hundred for ye Jayle money	...	...	...	...	o iiij o
„ and payed for painting ye Queen's Arms	...	...	...	...	o j iiij

The outward and visible sign of the Royal Supremacy in things ecclesiastical and temporal exhibited before the eyes of people as plain as fresh paint could make it.

Item, and for a Saintes bell-rope	...	...	...	...	o c vj
„ gave a pore man	...	...	...	...	o o vj
„ a locke for the clocke-house doore	...	...	...	...	o o iiij

1586.

THOMAS TIDMAN }
RALPH HILL } Churchwardens.

Item, who payed for themselves and sidesmen.

Sidesmen (synodsmen). It was usual anciently for bishops to summon some credible persons out of every parish, whom they examined on oath concerning the condition of the church and other affairs relating to it. When the bishop's personal visitations became disused, and it became a custom for the parishioners to repair the body of the church, these officers became still more necessary, and then they were called 'Testes Synodales,' or 'juratores synodi,' synodsmen, now corruptly called 'sidesmen.'—'Church Dictionary.'

Item, and horses at the visitation	...	...	...	...	o iiij ^a vj ^d
„ a pore man in ye Church	...	...	...	...	o j o
„ and payed for a boke for ye Fast	...	...	...	...	o o x ^d

The oft-threatened assassination of the Queen, the violence of religious dissension, and the political intrigues of the friends of Mary Queen of Scots, together with the impending invasion of the Spaniards, all were causes for national dread and humiliation at this time.

Item, To iiij ringers being comanded by the highe Sheriffe at the redinge of the procklination of the Queen of Scots	o ij o
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This 1586 was the year in which Mary was accused of being accessory to Babington's conspiracy against the Queen of England. John Somerville, a Warwickshire gentleman,

and his father-in-law, Edward Arden, had been convicted, and Francis Throgmorton executed in 1584, for plotting to assassinate the Queen, with Mendoza the Spanish Ambassador, who was sent out of the kingdom.

A commission was appointed consisting of forty two commissioners and five judges to try this accusation, and Mary's papers and others of the French Ambassador's were seized. Mary was removed to Fotheringay Castle in September, and on October 11th sentence of death was passed on her for conspiracy with Babington; she was executed on February 8th of the following year. After the ratification of the sentence by Parliament, it was proclaimed in London and all over the kingdom in each market town. In the proclamation, Queen Elizabeth seriously protested that this promulgation of the sentence was extorted from her to her great grief by the importunity of the whole body of the kingdom. Although apparently accompanied with loyal ringing of the bells, as four ringers were paid at the command of the sheriff, it must have been a sad and doleful ceremony to witness. It is singular that the next entry is for nails to mend the 'bear' (bier), and the next one for 'sope' to anoint the bells for Coronation-day, which was January 15th.

Item, and payed for nailes to mend ye Beare (bier)	...	...	o	o	j
„ for sope to anoint the belles against Crownation-day	...	...	o	o	ij
„ They received of certain Straingers that kept a drove of beasts in ye field	...	...	o	ij	o

Meaning the open field of the parish, consisting of neither woodland nor enclosures, 'Field' or 'feld' is where the trees have been *felled*. It bears witness to the great extent of unfelled timber which at one time remained. With the progress of cultivation, the word has lost its primitive force which to some extent it retained at the time of this entry.

[No entries for the years 1587, 1588, 1589, and 1590. These were the years of the Spanish Armada and the Protestant Alliance between Elizabeth and Henry IV. of France.]

1591,

EDMONDE COLES	} Churchwardens.
JOHN GEADON	

Item, Paid to my Lords Chanceler's man

The diocesan chancellor, still generally a lawyer and a sort of standing counsel in legal matters to the bishop.

1592,

GEORGE WORRAILL	} Churchwardens.
ROGER WALFORD	

Item, who payed on Palm Sundaye for five quarts and a pint of maumsye	o	iiij	vij
Malmsey, a sort of grape wine.			

'Metheglin, wort, and malmsey.'—SHAKESPEARE.

Associated in our youthful recollections of history with the Tower of London, and the ill-fated Duke of Clarence.

Item, and for bread	...	...	o	o	j
„ at Coventrie at ye visitation at dinner	...	...	o	j	o
„ Horse meate	...	...	o	o	vij

1593,

ROGER WALFORD	} Churchwardens.
JAMES WILLMORE	

Item, To the Bishoppes of Caunterberries man	...	...	o	o	vjd
„ who payed for 2 gallons of wine	...	...	o	vj	vij

Item, for a book of preaeres	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij
„ for a logger	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij
„ to the roper	...	...	...	...	o	o	xvj

1594.

JAMES WILLMORE }
ROBERT SPICER } Churchwardens.

Item, who payed for a litle bell-rope	...	...	...	...	o	o	ij ^d
„ and for a bell bauldrick	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj

1595.

ROBERT SPICER }
HENRIE BABB. } Churchwardens.

Item, payed to the Chancellor's parrator	o	ij	vj
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Apparitor, an officer appointed to execute the orders and decrees of the ecclesiastical court.

1596.

HENRIE BABB. }
WILL^M CHATWYNE. } Churchwardens.

Item, to the Bishops Articles	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ to Mr. Wesley for my lorde debytye's carridge	...	...	...	...	o	o	xij

This was the Lieut.-Governor (now called Lord-Lieutenant) of Ireland, who was passing through, and was at this time Sir Henry Sidney, father of Sir Philip: abundant testimony to his ability and wise government is borne by Spenser and others; he flourished during Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth's reigns, and was by the latter made Lord-Deputy of Ireland and President of Wales. (The rebellion had been quelled in Ireland about three years previously, but soon broke out again under the Earl of Tyrone, and great disasters to the English under the Earl of Essex occurred.)

Item, To him for the Lame soldyers	o	ij	ij ^d
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	-----------------

Lame, *i.e.* wounded, or disabled.

1597.

JOHN GEADON }
EDWARD COLES } Churchwardens.

Item, who payed W ^m Tyler for white limeing ye church	...	...	...	...	o	v	o
„ and payed for Drawing y ^e Queen's Arms	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	iiij ^d
„ to Augustin Meacoëke for three locks for the Chest	...	...	...	...	o	ij	iiij

According to the Constitutions of this year, afterwards enacted by the Canons of 1603. (See notice about this, and the following entries, in the introduction.)

Item, To John Spicer for parchment for to make a Register Book	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	iiij
„ To Thomas Edmondcs for making of the Register Book	...	...	...	...	o	o	vij

Item, to Henry Stallworth for the Church Gate o ij xj

A wooden frame fitted with iron bars at such distances apart that, being placed in the ground of a gateway, it formed a hindrance to stray animals passing over it and entering the churchyard when the gate itself was 1-ft open. Before the time of there being many enclosures, churchyards had to be protected from animals wandering about out of the open fields. Such contrivances remained within memory in some places.

Item, for a Buckle for a Baulrick (see note on previous entry).

1602.

ROBERT EDMONDS, JUN^r.)
THOMAS BARNACLE, JUN^r.) Churchwardens.

Item, who paid to the ringers on St. Hughe's Day o ij vj
,, ,, ,, to John Spicer for a Buckrum Table Cloth o iij j

Buckram—a sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers. 'I have peppered two of them; two I am sure I have paid; two rogues in *buckram* suits.'—SHAKESPEARE.

Item, for a rope for the little Bell o o viij
,, grease at St. Hughe's day and ringers o ij vj
,, amending ye Chappell window o o viij

This no doubt refers to a chantry chapel; there are evidences of there having been one at the east end of the south aisle of the church in the piscina and bracket, and also in the two arched recesses in the south wall, probably intended to receive the effigies of the founder and his family. Here masses would be said by the chantry priest for their souls' repose. When the belief in purgatory began to decline, it was thought an unnecessary thing to continue the endowments; therefore, in 37 Henry VIII., these were given to the King, when 'Chantry priests were enjoined to teach youth, and even sometimes made beneficed clergy to save their pensions.'—'Latimer's Works,' vol. i.

Item, Soldering ye cocke o o iiij
,, bread and ale for ye workmen o ij vj
,, to Thos. Appletree for wine o iij v
,, they received of Mr. Hanslapp of thorpe o iiij o

This seems to have been Robert, born 1568, died 1628. The Hanslapp family came into possession of the Thorpe estate through the marriage of one Nicholas Hanslapp of Aynhoe, with the only daughter and heiress of Robert Hore at the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign. Further references to this family will be made later on.

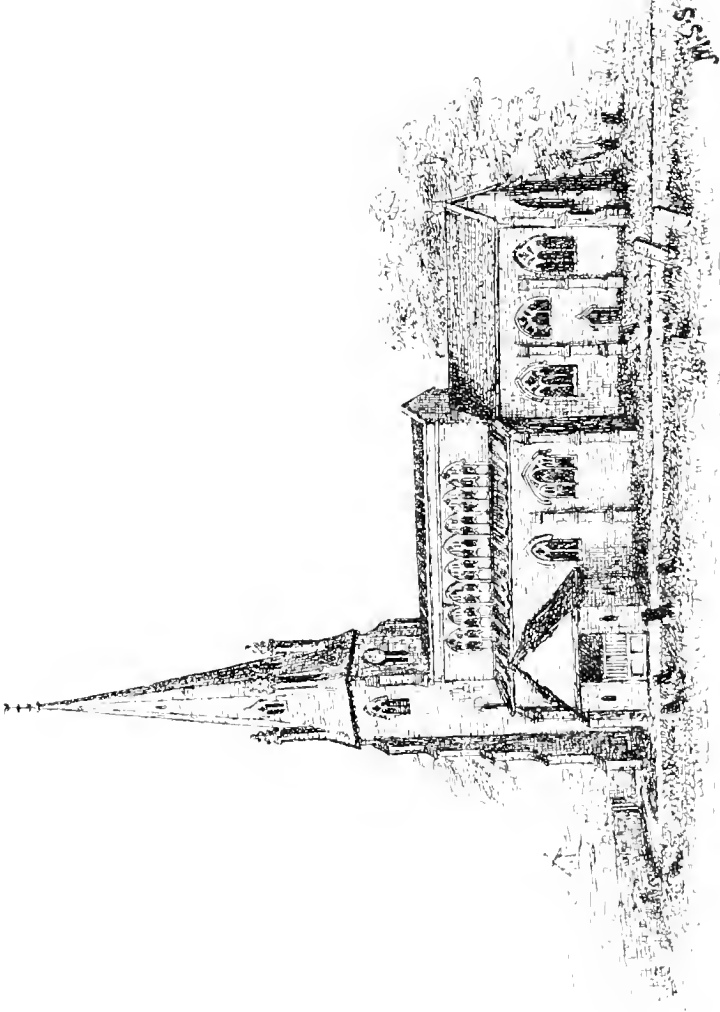
October 16th, 1603.

ROBERT EDMONDES)
EDWARD ROSE) Churchwardens.

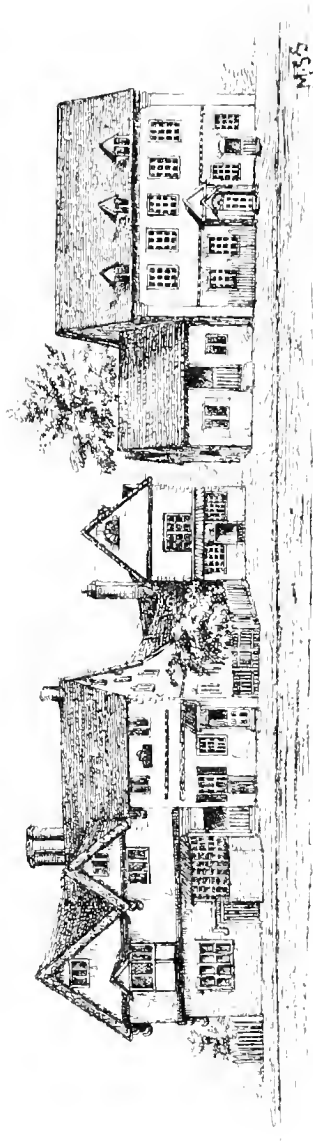
Memorandum, the day and year first above written It was agreed between one Will^m Dawkes of Stratford-on-Avon and ye Townsmen and other the inhabitants of Southam that the said W^m is to cast and do all lead worke upon and about ye Church of Southam. The inhabitants finding all necessities to begin the same at or before the 1st day of March next, to have for workmanship vj^l iij iiij the year to keep the same during his life.

This year a great deal of lead was cast for ye church.

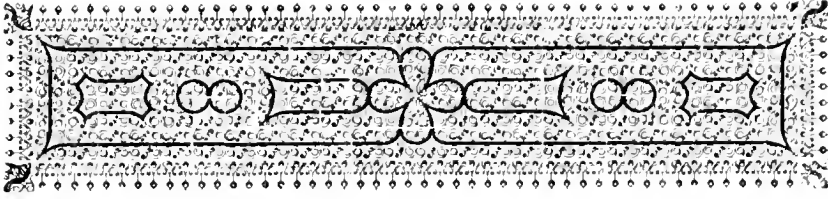
Also large amounts appear to have been spent in general repairs, and also for lead in the following years.



SOUTHAM CHURCH.
(South view before restoration.)



HOUSES ON THE MARKET HILL, SOUTHAM.
(As they appeared in 1804.)



Chapter III.

The Earliest Dwellers in the District.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLOUGHBY GARDNER, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.



EVERYONE must have noticed in our English towns and villages the extraordinary variety of type existing amongst the men and women inhabiting them. We see tall and short, solid and slim, round-shaped heads and long-shaped heads, oval faces and square-set faces, large features and small features, as well as many differences in colour of eyes, hair, and skin. As elsewhere in our land, such varied characteristics are prominently visible in Southam and its neighbourhood; and they are only to be explained by the very mixed blood of the present population of our country.¹

Great Britain, situated as it is upon the outer edge of the largest tract of continuous dry land upon the globe, extending from the North Pacific Ocean in the east to the Atlantic in the west, or

¹ Taylor's 'Origin of the Aryans,' pp. 197-203.

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nearly half-way round the world, has, in the course of ages, become the final resting-place for people belonging to many and various races of mankind. The tribes and people of olden days were ever on the move, seeking from time to time, for divers reasons, 'fresh woods and pastures new.' Thus, in former ages, have there been many and successive immigrations to our island shores; wave of race has followed wave, each one gradually conquering and absorbing the people previously in possession of the land, or else driving them further north and west, to find a last refuge in the remoter parts of our country.¹

The town of Southam is situated close to the very centre of our island home—indeed, Warwickshire is known by the name of the 'Heart of England.' We should not unnaturally expect, therefore, that in this central district most of the various races of mankind which have successively invaded our shores, and spread gradually over the length and breadth of our land, would have left their mark.

The following up of these different races in Britain, the tracing out of their influence upon our present physique, our traditions, our customs, and the names of places in our land, the identification of the material remains (earthworks, rude stone monuments, flint, bronze, or iron implements) left by them, which tell us the story of these far-off times, is a task which has occupied scientists for years. As a result of their investigations, many diverse conclusions have been arrived at; in fact, there are probably few questions upon which authorities disagree so much.

¹ Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' and Rhys' 'Celtic Britain.'

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It is not proposed to endeavour here to enter in detail into this complex question of the pedigree of the present inhabitants of our Midlands—a task which would be far beyond our powers. There are, however, many points upon which a tolerable concensus of opinion has been arrived at by ethnologists and archæologists. In the following pages, therefore, an attempt will be made to identify, by their aid, a few of the more unmistakable ‘foot-prints’ still left by former and long-forgotten dwellers upon ‘the sands’ (or more accurately, perhaps, *clays*) ‘of time’ in this district. Thus, we may be enabled to realize the often overlooked but well-established fact that many and different races have successively settled in our neighbourhood, leaving their blood ever coursing in our veins, and accounting for the multifarious varieties of facial and physical type which we see around us to-day.

Long, long ago, at a time when England was still one continuous land with the great continents of Europe and of Asia, when there was no English Channel and no North Sea, Great Britain was inhabited by people who were very rude and primitive savages. Our climate was different in those far-off days, probably warm for a long period, and then very much colder than it is now. The land was one vast expanse of dense forest, or dreary marsh, over which roamed great herds of such huge animals as the mammoth elephant and the woolly rhinoceros, and such fierce beasts as the cave lion, the great cave bear, and the hyæna—all long since extinct in Europe. Against such creatures primitive man, armed only with rude weapons pointed with very roughly chipped flint-stones, waged a very uneven warfare;

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but he managed to gain a precarious livelihood by fishing in the waters and lakes and hunting some of the wild beasts in the forests. There were probably several successive races of these paleolithic (or old Stone Age) men, as they are called from their flint-tipped weapons; the earliest 'river drift men' were hunters of a very low order; the later 'cave men' were much the same, but a little more advanced, fashioning bones and teeth, as well as flint-stones, into implements for the chase, and sometimes ornamenting them by scratching drawings of animals upon them with strange artistic skill. None of these people, however, had any knowledge of the cultivation of the ground for the purpose of raising food supplies, nor had they any cattle or other domesticated animals; they lived, literally, from hand to mouth, upon the wild animals they succeeded in capturing or killing with their rude weapons.¹

Whether the foot of any of these primitive paleolithic men ever trod the earth in the neighbourhood of Southam we cannot say; they certainly inhabited the highlands a little farther east and south, whence very many of their flint implements have been washed down and buried in the gravels of the Thames valley. The gravels of the Upper Avon, and also of the Leam, have, at several places, not many miles away from Southam, revealed long-hidden relics of the mammoth elephant, of the great woolly rhinoceros, and of other contemporary animals² which once roamed

¹ Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain.'

² These remains have been found at Lawford; at Jephson Gardens, Leamington; at Fachbrook, etc. (*vide* writings Dr. Buckland; Presidential Address by

The Earliest Dwellers in the District. 37

through the forests where our town now stands; but the only 'chipped flints' which have hitherto been found in this part of the country are apparently of somewhat doubtful human handiwork.

Be that as it may, however, there came a time at last when paleolithic man, for some strange reason, died out from our land; he likewise became extinct over the whole of Europe; therefore, no influence whatever can have been left by him upon the type and physique of the present inhabitants of this country.¹

In course of further ages, how long in years after the extinction of paleolithic man we cannot tell, another and totally distinct race of human beings appeared in Europe, and gradually overran the western side of the Continent. In due time these new people found their way over to our shores, crossing the 'silver streak' which, since the early days of paleolithic man, had crept up slowly from the ocean, and formed our land into an island, effectually divided from the rest of Europe.

Arrived in Britain, these neolithic, or new Stone Age people, as they are called, spread over the land, confining themselves principally to the higher grounds; the lowlands were then probably almost impenetrable forest or dismal marsh and unhealthy swamp.

Rev. P. B. Brodie, F.G.S., to Warwickshire Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc., 1870; Hartning's 'Extinct Animals,' p. 64, etc.).

¹ Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain.' Sir Henry Howorth (*vide* Presidential Address, British Archaeological Association, 1894) suggests that this strange and total disappearance of man from the whole of this part of the world at the close of the paleolithic period must have been owing to some universal disaster, and is of opinion that the traditions of a great flood of waters, preserved by the Jews and so many other nations, may have been the cause.

These people were still furnished only with weapons and implements made of stone, and flint, and bone, the use of metals being quite unknown to them. They were, however, much more expert in fashioning their various arms and tools than the old paleolithic men had ever been: and with their finely-ground and beautifully polished stone axes they were able to cut down trees and make clearings in the dense woods for their habitations such as had never been done before. Their advance in civilization before they reached our shores had, moreover, been immense; for, among other things, they had learned to keep many animals in a state of domestication in order to supply themselves with food, and also to grow corn in a small way wherewith to make bread—very different from the rude savages of the older paleolithic days. These neolithic people, who are practically the aborigines in our country, were small in stature, dark in complexion, with black hair and eyes, and the long-shaped type of head called by anthropologists ‘dolicocephalic’; they have been described variously under the names Silurian, Kynesian, Iberian, and Euskarian. As succeeding races in course of ages invaded and overspread our land, these aboriginal people were gradually driven further and further into out-of-the-way districts, in some of which numerous survivors of their old stock may be found sufficiently pure and unmixed in blood to be prominently noticeable among the population even at the present day. This is the case in parts of the Highlands of Scotland, parts of the south-west of Ireland, and in South and portions of North Wales; there are also marked traces of the aboriginal type still to be seen in such English counties as Derbyshire,

Yorkshire, and, to a lesser extent, in Gloucestershire.¹ Here and there, nearly all over England, moreover, memorials of the former presence of these people may be found, in stone and flint weapons and implements, associated with ancient camps, sepulchral mounds, etc. But such are, apparently, only of occasional occurrence anywhere in the district around Southam, the 'Heart of England,' though it be;² we can only conclude, therefore, that in this far-off Stone Age there were very few people hereabouts.

Towards the close of the long neolithic period in Britain,³ our southern shores began to be invaded and occupied by another race of men different from either of those described above. These people were tall and muscular. Their heads were round in shape, and their cheek-bones high; they were fair or red-haired, with florid complexions and blue eyes. The new-comers were the first of the great Aryan races to reach our shores from the Continent: they were a horde of Celts, who have been named Goidels or Gaels, to distinguish them from other Celtic immigrants who arrived here later on.⁴ Being much stronger in physique than the little

¹ Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' p. 330, and Taylor's 'Origin of Aryans,' p. 69, quoting Greenwell, Elton, and Penka.

² 'Divers flint celts 4 inches long' were found in ploughing below the pre-historic camp at Oldbury in the seventeenth century (*vide* Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' 3rd edit., p. 765, where one of them, deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, is figured). Stone celts have also been found at Kenilworth, at Barton-on-the-Heath, and at King's Newnham. At the latter place a skeleton, lying, doubled up after the manner of the neolithic age, inside a stone kist, was unearched in a field. (*vide* Bloxam, 'Rugby School Nat. Hist. Soc. Trans.,' 1884; and Bloxam on 'British Antiq. of Warwickshire,' pub. Birmingham Phil. Inst.)

³ Taylor's 'Origin of Aryans,' pp. 79, 128.

⁴ Rhys' 'Celtic Britain.'

neolithic men, they soon overspread much of our land. They were possibly aided in the final conquest of this country by the fact that not long after their arrival here the wonderful discovery of the use of metals¹ was communicated to Western Europe; instead of the stone-headed battle-axes and spears of earlier times, therefore, the Goidels² soon armed themselves with the new metal weapons of 'bronze,' which gave them an enormous superiority in warfare.

In course of years the late comers completely subjugated the older inhabitants. Many of the neolithic people were probably reduced to slavery by their conquerors; others fled away into the depths of the forests, and concealed themselves in rocks and caves and other hiding-places, where they long lived secure. It is to the latter circumstance that many of the 'fairy' legends still current in our rural districts probably owe their origin.³ The 'fairies,' who creep forth at dead of night to dance in circles in the lone woodland glade or sequestered glen, are still described by our country folk as the 'little dark people,' and many are the strange stories related of them. It has often been told how they came by night

¹ The first metal which men learned to work was copper; subsequently it was discovered that copper with an admixture of tin was more serviceable and the weapons and implements of this combination, called 'bronze,' were apparently made by the more civilized races bordering on the Mediterranean, and spread by their traders over the west of Europe, as far as Britain, for many ages before they were manufactured here. Sir John Evans thinks that bronze was introduced into Britain between B.C. 1400 and 1200 (*vide* 'Ancient Bronze Implements,' pp. 471, 472), and Sir John Lubbock has estimated a very similar date, *viz.*, about B.C. 1500 to 1200.

² Taylor's 'Origin of Aryans,' p. 177.

³ Gomme's 'Ethnology in Folklore,' p. 63.

and stole this and that, how they milked the kine in the meadows, spoiled the water in the wells, and played all sorts of pranks; it is also recounted how the 'fairies' sometimes secretly intermarried with mortals, resulting in all sorts of complications. In these stories it is easy to recognise the very ordinary doings of an inferior conquered race, who stole out of their hiding-places, for the most part, only when their bigger enemies were asleep. These deeds and misdeeds were no doubt often recounted at the firesides of their Goidelic conquerors; as time went on, the 'little dark people,' by oft repetition of the story, became gradually smaller and smaller, and their doings more and more mysterious; until at length, in the course of years, they entirely lost their identity as human beings, and became supernatural.¹ Our Warwickshire fairies have long been known among the country folk as 'hobs,' 'dobbies,' 'jacks,' 'elves,' and 'pucks'²—the latter name immortalized by Shakespeare.

Though it was only little by little that these Goidelic invaders with their bronze battle-axes and spears worked their way over the land, they reached in time to the utmost extremities of our islands. It is in the districts last conquered by them—namely, in Ireland

¹ Even within recent years, in the Vale of Clwyd in Wales, men of the later Celtic races have been known to taunt the little dark Welshmen, the direct descendants of the aborigines of the neolithic age, by calling them 'fairies.'

² Not only have many of our fairy legends had their origin in stories of the 'little dark people,' as told by their Goidelic conquerors, but perhaps even the very name of one of our Warwickshire fairies, viz., Puck, has come down to us from the language of this race. In Irish mythology there is a wicked fairy, in some ways not unlike Shakespeare's 'shrewd and knavish spirit,' which is called in Erse—the lineal descendant of the old Goidelic tongue of Great Britain—the Pooka (*vide* Hall's 'Ireland: its Scenery, Character, etc.,' vol. i., p. 108).

and in the Highlands of Scotland—that their descendants are now the most numerous: though the blood of this first Celtic race of immigrants still runs, in a more or less diluted stream (according to locality) in the veins of the population of the present day, probably nearly all over our country.

These new-comers introduced a distinctly higher stage of civilization into Britain, especially after the time when they began to import articles of ‘bronze.’ With their metal axes they were able to make much more impression upon the dense forests of the land than their predecessors had ever done, and probably more soil was therefore tilled by them. Even by this time, however, the little bits of ground which were brought under cultivation here and there were but oases in the vast wilderness of tangled wood and desolate moor and marsh; and man still lived chiefly by the produce of the chase. There was plenty of big game in those days for the hunter, including such animals as the great wild ox, the huge Irish elk, the reindeer, the red deer and the wild boar: war had also continually to be waged with innumerable wolves, as well as with such formidable beasts as great brown bears.

The people of this age still dwelt for the most part upon the hills, which, being better drained, naturally were much more habitable in those days than the lower grounds. Here, upon points of vantage, they constructed huge defensive earthworks, capable of holding within their shelter many thousands of people at a time. These enormous strongholds, or camps, as they have been named, were often engineered with marvellous skill; from their airy ramparts the inmates could sweep the slopes below with their

sling-stones, javelins, and arrows, and easily keep all enemies at bay. Below these great hill-fortresses, in sheltered hollows, the dwellings of the people were clustered, consisting of circular huts, half-buried in the ground. As among savage races in Africa and other parts of the world at the present day, the population in this Bronze Age (as it is often called, from the metal then brought into general use), was probably split up into numerous tribal communities, perpetually at strife one with another. Whenever danger approached, therefore, the whole of the tribe—men, women, and children, with all their flocks and herds—could leave their rude dwellings on the lower grounds, and take refuge in these capacious strongholds.

Many of these great hill-fortresses are still extant on the higher grounds surrounding the valley of the Upper Avon. Such, probably, are the huge entrenchments of Meon Hill to the south, of Nadbury on the Edge Hills, of the great Burrow Hill at Daventry (of which the defences are nearly two miles in circumference), and of Oldbury Hill near Atherstone; in and about these camps, relics, dating from the Bronze Age, and consisting of swords, battleaxes, and other weapons have been found. All traces of the circular hut villages, which once doubtless accompanied these strongholds, seem to have disappeared in highly-cultivated Warwickshire. But in the adjoining county of Worcester, the remains of large numbers of such dwellings may still be seen, clustered below the frowning ramparts of Midsummer Hill; they are well-nigh hidden by brush-wood, but, being on Malvern Chace, they have never been disturbed by the plough.

Like the neolithic aborigines of the country, the people of this

age continued to raise striking memorials to their dead, in the shape of the huge funeral mounds of earth and stones, which they piled over their last resting-places. The neolithic people had always been in the habit of burying the corpse (in a doubled-up posture) inside the chamber constructed by them within these mounds or tumuli; but the conquering Goidels introduced a different mode of disposing of the remains. Though the old practice of burying the dead undoubtedly continued for some time into the Bronze Age, the new people very frequently made use of the purifying agency of fire, and burned the bodies of their dead.¹ After the cremation, they carefully collected the ashes and deposited them in an urn; beside this urn relatives and fellow-tribesmen fondly and reverently placed various things which they imagined would be serviceable to the departed in the spirit world whither he had gone—such as an earthen vessel for food, and a cup for drink, as well as favourite weapons and personal ornaments which had belonged to the dead man: finally, his former comrades joined together in heaping up stones and earth over the whole, thus often forming a very large round tumulus. Beside these tumuli, periodic feasts were wont to be held, subsequently, to celebrate the memory of the departed; food was frequently cooked upon the top of the mound, and after this more earth was sometimes piled up, to cover the ashes and the burnt bones of the animals consumed.

But perhaps the strangest remains of this age in Britain are those circles of great upright stones,² which, where they have

¹ Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' pp. 368-370.

² Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' p. 371, and Taylor's 'Origin of Aryans,' p. 177.

escaped the hand of the human destroyer, may be seen still standing in different parts of our land, from Stonehenge in the south to Stenness in the northern Orkney Isles. There is no doubt that these wonderful monuments of antiquity were once intimately connected with burial-places of the dead; this does not in any way clash with the idea that they may have also, later on, become temples dedicated to the worship of the Great Unknown.

We have a notable example of such a circle in our own neighbourhood in the weird, unhewn monoliths called the Rollwright Stones, which stand upon the southernmost edge of Warwickshire, on the highest land for many miles around. These tall gray stones most probably once encircled the sepulchral mound of some great monarch of the Goidelic race, near whom were interred the ashes of succeeding chieftains or tribal kings for many ages. The tumulus, which formerly stood inside this great circle, has long since been plundered and destroyed. The five upright slabs of stone, which are called by the people of the neighbourhood 'Whispering Knights,' originally formed the kistvaen, or burial-chamber, in the interior of another funeral mound; the remains of this tumulus were visible as late as two hundred years ago. The tall single stone, now called the 'King Stone,' once stood at the head of a third large tumulus; several ancient antiquarian writers describe having seen this, though no traces of it are now left. In fact, it is recorded that the whole district around the great central circle was once sprinkled over with the mounds of the dead, just as at Avebury and Stonehenge. All these tumuli have, however, in the course of ages gradually disappeared; but, even of recent years, relics of the

46 *Historical Notices, etc., of Southam.*

various races and peoples, whose dead were interred upon this sacred spot through long centuries, have occasionally been picked up—dating from the Bronze Age downwards.¹

It is thought to be exceedingly probable also that those old-world-looking upright monoliths, called ‘long stones,’ which are found scattered here and there over the length and breadth of our land, were erected by the race who set up the great circles at Rollwright and elsewhere. At one time there were many of these tall stones standing in our Midland counties, as evidenced by their frequent mention in Saxon land-charters and other ancient documents; now, however, very few have survived the depredations of the road-mender.

Within the memory of many living such a ‘long stone’ was to be seen standing near to Southam, in the adjoining parish of Ladbroke: it is marked under the name of ‘Hoar Stone’ in the first Ordnance Map of our district, published possibly thirty years ago; it stood in a large field which bears the name of Hoarstone Ground. There was once a similar stone in the parish of Southam itself,² but all that now remains to remind us of its former existence is the

¹ For full account of the Rollwright Stones *vide* Burgess’ ‘Historic Warwickshire.’ pp. 46, 61. Many authorities ascribe such remains as these megalithic circles, as well as the great hill-fortresses above described, and the Hoar Stones, to be referred to on the next page, to the earlier neolithic age. At Rollwright, however, no sepulchral relics of an earlier date than the bronze age have apparently been found; and the same remark applies to the hill-fortresses of this district, if we except Oldbury, where, as previously mentioned, stone axes, probably of neolithic age, have been discovered.

² Southam Enclosure Award, A.D. 1625.

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name of a field, the second to the north of the Rectory Farm, which is called the Whorestone Ground.¹

For what exact purpose these two 'long stones,' which formerly stood in Southam and in Ladbroke, were, in that far distant age, set up, we cannot now tell with certainty. Most probably, however, like the King Stone at Rollwright, they once overshadowed the

¹ It is curious to note the changes which time has wrought upon the names of these ancient monuments. The second race of Celtic people to arrive in this country called such a stone a 'maen hir,' words signifying in their language 'long stone,' and which name is still current in Wales. When the Saxons came they, of course, did not know the meaning of 'maen hir,' but they adopted the name in use among the conquered Celtic population, adding to it a descriptive word from their own language, and calling such a monument a 'maen hir stan,' or stone; in course of time the 'maen' was apparently dropped, and the 'hir,' which to the Saxons conveyed no meaning, was changed into 'hara,' their word for gray or hoar—not an inapt designation for one of these old weather-stained monoliths. Later on the Saxon 'hara stan' (*vide* Saxon Land Charters) became in more modern English 'hoar stone' (*vide* Southam Enclosure Award, A.D. 1625), and the signification of this not being understood, the name sometimes subsequently became, as in the present instance, 'whorestone' (*vide* Rector's Glebe Map, A.D. 1841). To show how place-names often become still further contracted, almost out of recognition, by our country people who are ignorant of the meaning of the words, it is interesting to mention that the field next to that known as 'Hoarstone Ground' in Ladbroke is called by the curious name of 'Hustley' (*vide* Tithe Com. Map, A.D. 1838). No doubt when the land here was first enclosed, one of the fields, the larger, was named 'Hoarstone Ground,' and the other, the little one sliced off from it, 'Hoarstone Ley.' The intelligent rustic long continued to call the field where the stone was standing before his eyes the 'Hoarstone Ground'; but once over the hedge, and the object-lesson out of sight, he first dropped one and then another letter from the word, until 'hoar' became reduced and altered to 'hu,' and all that was left of 'stone' was 'st'; 'ley' (=meadow), which still had a local meaning, remained intact; thus, 'Hoar Stone Ley' came to be called by the at first sight inexplicable name of 'Hustley.'

funeral mound of some ancient Goidelic chieftain¹ who was slain here. They were not originally erected as boundary marks, as some have suggested. Used subsequently by the Saxons in defining the limits of their shires, hundreds, etc., many of these 'long stones' undoubtedly were; but these two never served such a purpose. It is probably owing to their connection with the dead that such stones often came to have a semi-sacred character; in many instances they had cup-like hollows upon them, for the reception of oblations offered to the spirits of the departed,² and, in days when credulity was rife, we can easily imagine that the worship of the memory of the buried hero degenerated in time to a mere blind idolatrous worship of the stone itself. Hence, we read that when the Christian missionaries first preached in Ireland, they overthrew very many of these 'long stones,' which the pagan people of the Goidelic race there had previously held in extreme veneration.³

These Goidelic conquerors also introduced into Britain a totally new language. They were, as previously mentioned, the first comers

¹ Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' p. 377; Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' p. 249; and Hamper's 'Observations on Hoar Stones,' 2nd edit., 1832. There is further evidence that such Hoar Stones were originally sepulchral monuments, like the King Stone at Rollwright, as follows: In the year 1806 a tumulus was opened at Dantesbourne Abbots, in Gloucestershire. The mound was composed of loose stones, and was forty yards long by thirty wide; it contained the remains of eight or nine bodies of different ages. At its eastern end stood an enormous stone, twelve feet high and five feet in diameter, weighing probably five or six tons; this had long been known locally by the name of the 'Hoar Stone' (*vide* 'Archæologia,' vol. xvi. and appendix).

² Sir James Fergusson's 'Ancient Sculpturings.'

³ Todd's 'Life of St. Patrick,' p. 128.

to these islands of the great Aryan stock, and the Aryan speech which they brought with them was as unlike the old agglutinative tongue of the earlier neolithic inhabitants here as English, French, and German are from Chinese. The conquerors were sufficiently numerous to impose their language in time upon the subjugated race all over Great Britain and Ireland, so that the ancient Euskarian tongue of the neolithic men has long become completely extinct. This Goidelic speech, which in the Bronze Age was probably current over the greater part of England, was in turn gradually pushed by later invading races to the western and northern parts of our islands; here—namely, in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Highlands of Scotland—it is still spoken, in modified forms, as Erse, Manx, and Gaelic respectively.¹

Now, although this old Goidelic speech has long been displaced in England by more recently-imported languages, traces of it still remain in very many parts of the country in the names of places, which always have an extraordinary vitality. Successive invading races, with languages of their own, often continued to call the rivers, hills, and prominent natural features of a district by the old names which they found in use on their arrival and learned from the conquered peoples. These relics of the language of the Goidels in England may be identified by the resemblance of certain of our place-names to words in modern Irish, Manx, and Gaelic—which languages are the offspring of the original tongue which was once spoken here.

According to authorities well versed in the subject, we are still

¹ Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' pp. 215, 216, 276.

reminded of this Goidelic race, which, in a far-distant age, reigned supreme in the 'Heart of England,' by the names of several of our local rivers—*e.g.*, the Leam, which signifies in their ancient tongue the elm river; the Cole, or hazel river; the Alne, or bright river; and the Rea, or rapid river. Among our highlands we have the Lickey Hills, meaning in the same language stony; and the elevated part of the county now called High Cross was anciently Ben, still the name in Scotland for a hill. While the district on the northern side of the Avon was in former days nearly all dense forest, much of the southern portion of our present county of Warwick was apparently a vast tract of wild moorland or grassy wold; it would probably be called by the people of the time of which we are speaking simply the moor, the word for which in their language is thought to survive in several place-names in our neighbourhood containing the syllable Frog, such as Frog Hall and Frogmore. Probably many enclosed places then existed, some of which are still to be identified in the syllable Kil, so common in Ireland and Scotland, as at Kilsby, Kilworth, etc.; and an end, or boundary of those days, is said to survive in the name Crick. Finally, the name of Rollwright, borne by the remains of the great stone circle and surrounding monuments of this age, described above, means in their ancient tongue 'the burial-place of the kings;' and, further, one writer even derives the name of the broken cromlech, now called the Whispering Knights, and which stands by the side of the stone circle, from the Goidelic name of a warrior belonging to that race who was buried there. Many other names of places in our neighbourhood have also been ascribed to the language spoken by

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this people, owing to similarity to words in the Gaelic and Erse languages, or to place-names common in Scotland and Ireland; but the disintegrating action of Time has, in most instances, so altered them as to make accurate identification well-nigh impossible.¹

In a district like Warwickshire, where long-continued and extensive agricultural operations have levelled down inequalities of

¹ Full details of derivations of above place-names may be found in Taylor's 'Words and Places,' Jabet's 'Ethnology of Warwickshire' (pub. Midland Inst. Trans., 1873), Ribton Turner's 'Shakespeare's Land,' Duignan's 'Midland Etymologies' (pub. Midland Ant., 1883-84), in papers by Burgess (pub. in 'Long Ago'), etc. Briefly, they are as follows, viz.: *Alne*, in Roman times *Alauna*, from two old Goidelic words meaning 'bright' and 'river,' with which compare Gaelic *all*=bright and *avon*=river. *Rea*=rapid in Gaelic. *Leam*=elm; compare modern Gaelic and Erse *leamhan*. *Cole*=hazel river, in Erse *Còille*. The above river-names occur, with slightly varying spellings, in many other places formerly overrun by the Goidelic race. *Lickey*; compare Erse *lic*=a flat stone, a syllable that occurs frequently in names of similar places in Ireland. *Benon's*, the name given in Roman days to High Cross (*vide* Ric. Cirencester's 'Iter,' i), embodies the earlier Goidelic *ben*=hill. *Frogghall*, of which we have several examples; *frog*, probably from a Goidelic word meaning moor; compare modern Erse *fraach* and Gaelic *frach*; near Kenilworth we have *Frogmore*, in which *more* or *moor* is the reduplication of the first syllable in a later language, as frequently occurs. *Crick*; compare Erse *Crìche* and Gaelic *Crìoch* (pronounced *Crick*). *Rollwright*, spelt *Rollrich* in the seventeenth century and *Rollenrich* earlier; from old Goidelic words, with which compare modern Gaelic *Roilig na riogh*=the burial-place of the kings *Whispering Knights*; Ribton Turner, in 'Shakespeare's Land,' p. 3/6 says: 'The term "Whispering Knights" is probably a corruption of the name of the chieftain who was buried in the ancient tomb to which the name is applied. The first part of the name is in all likelihood a perversion of "Iscur" or "Uscur" (the bounding warrior), and the latter part possibly embodies his lineage, "Na Neachtain" (descendant of Neachtain), or some somewhat similar designation. This would accord with the earliest known examples of Ogham inscriptions, of which the following at St. Dogmael's is an instance: "Sagram ne magi Cunatami" (Sagram, a warrior, the son of Cunatami).'

ground, and thus removed or covered up traces of former dwellers on the soil, but few relics of this age, save great earthworks, sundry tumuli, and the Rollwright Stones, now survive; we cannot compare with other parts of the country, where, on uncultivated down and moor and hill, the original land-surface has remained intact to the present day. Bronze axe-heads, paalstabs, daggers, swords, and other objects have, however, from time to time been unearthed; either in the areas of ancient camps, as at Nadbury, Oldbury, and Meriden, or from sepulchral tumuli, as at Rollwright, Brandon, Hartshill, etc., or sometimes picked up where all other signs of contemporary human handiwork have long since been destroyed, as at New Bilton, Wolvey, and other places.¹

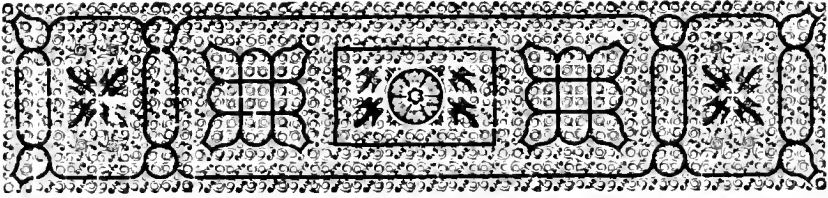
To sum up briefly, therefore, from the evidence still remaining: It is probable that the population hereabouts, was, at this time, principally located upon the higher grounds surrounding the Upper Avon Valley. On the hills in these districts the people had their great entrenched camps; below these elevated strongholds, where they were wont to retreat *en masse* in time of war or danger, they clustered their villages; from the latter they overran the open lowlands in time of peace, with their flocks and herds, without, apparently, making any permanent habitation there. The highest ground of all, namely, the ridge where stand the Rollwright Stones, at a height of over 700 feet above the sea, was evidently the central point and sacred ground of the tribes then dwelling in the 'Heart of

¹ Dugdale's 'History of Warwickshire?' papers by M. H. Bloxham (pub. Midland Inst. Trans., 1875, and Rugby School N. Hist. Soc. Trans., 1884); and Burgess' 'Historic Warwickshire,' pp. 59, 60.

England.' Here they brought the mortal remains of their greatest and bravest, to be buried or burned, through many successive ages ; erecting over them huge monuments of earth and stone, of which we see the shattered remnants at the present day. To these weird gray stones still cling, in the minds of the country folk of the district, strange superstitions and reverential awe—dim survivals of the veneration of the shrines of departed heroes who lived in the far-off Age of Bronze—and which, later on, degenerated into more or less blind worship of the monuments thus associated with the spirit-world and the Unknown. Besides being the objects of these 'sacred superstitions,' which, in this matter-of-fact nineteenth century, are fast dying out, these ancient stones still bear curious names, and have romantic legends¹ connected with them. These names and legends recall, when rightly interpreted, further particulars of the once famous heroes buried here—great kings, mighty in battle—the race to which some of them belonged, and even *perhaps* the very name by which one of them was known to his fellow men in those far-distant days. Coming nearer home, we may probably ascribe to the same Goidelic race the erection of the two tall Hoar Stones—so like the King Stone at Rollwright—which formerly stood, as silent witnesses of the past, in Ladbroke and in Southam.

¹ Burgess' 'Historic Warwickshire,' pp. 49 to 54.





Chapter IV.¹

Later Invaders and Settlers.



LONG after the invasion of Britain by the Goidels, or Gaels, a second horde of Celts, now generally known by the name of Brythons, began to pour in upon our shores. In course of centuries, this new race overran the whole of England, Wales, and the Lowlands of Scotland; it never penetrated, however, into the Highlands of the latter country, nor across the waters to Ireland or to the Isle of Man.²

These Brythonic people had many points in common with the first wave of Celtic immigrants, but they brought with them a different language. This also belonged to the Celtic group, but differed much in detail from the older Goidelic. It was eventually carried by them to the furthest limits of their invasion — that is, over the whole of England and Wales and of the Scottish Lowlands.

¹ Contributed by writer of Chapter III.

² Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' map and pp. 3, 4, 215 and 276.

Though once so widespread in our country, it now survives as a living speech only in one small part, namely in Wales. It died out in Cornwall about a hundred years ago.

This second wave of Celtic settlers is supposed to have reached our shores some four, five, or six centuries before the commencement of the Christian era. How long it took the new-comers to push their conquests as far as the centre of our island, and to capture the great hill strongholds of the previous inhabitants in this neighbourhood, we cannot tell. Arrived here, however, they would appear to have settled down eventually side by side, to a certain extent, with the existing, and possibly subjugated, population; there was then plenty of room upon the land for the two peoples. Goidels most probably lived on in this district long after the time usually assigned for the overrunning of the Midlands by the Brythons,¹ and in sufficient numbers also to maintain and speak their own language; thus, only, would it seem possible to account for the survival of so many place-names hereabouts which have been ascribed to the tongue of the older race.

The advent of the invaders, without doubt, largely increased the numbers of the population. While the original inhabitants had made their strongholds in the hills only, people now, apparently, began to establish themselves on the lower ground. Here we find, surviving to the present day, remains of very many of the intrenched settlements which they formed for themselves at various points of

¹ By the time of the coming of the Romans, the Brythons had overrun the whole of England, except Devon and Cornwall, and had penetrated as far as the Lowlands of Scotland.—See map in Rhys' 'Celtic Britain.'

vantage. These earthworks, which our learned Warwickshire antiquary, the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., of Rugby, has well named 'lowland camps,' are, though sometimes extensive in area, very much smaller than the huge hill fortresses of previous ages. They are distributed over the whole of the Avon Valley, and the remains of at least twenty of them have been identified by archaeologists within a radius of fifteen miles round our town of Southam.¹ They are generally situated upon a slight eminence, or else fronted by a water-course: in the latter case, they were formerly, no doubt, well protected from attack on one or more sides by impassable morasses and swamps, which in those days usually spread far along the course of every stream. Such camps were, apparently, very similar to the celebrated forest-girt 'oppidum' of Cassivelaunus, on the banks of the little river Ver, in Hertfordshire, described, at a later

¹ Our local antiquaries (the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., and the late Mr. J. T. Burgess, F.S.A.) have, in a number of papers published in 'Trans.' Birmingham and Midland Inst., 'Trans.' Brit. Arch. Assocn., 'Trans.' Rugby School Nat. Hist. Socy., 'Long Ago' and elsewhere, drawn attention to remains of camps, fortified mounds and tumuli, which may be assigned approximately to the age of which we are speaking (or earlier), at, or near, the following places, viz., Kingsbury, Oldbury and Hartshill, Over Whitacre, Fillongley, Burrow Hill, Corley, Wibtoft, Cloudsley Bush, Monks Kirby, Caves Inn, Brinklow, Newnham Regis, Wolston, Brandon, Church Lawford, Rugby, Brownsover, Clifton, Lilbourne, Ryton, Baginton, Bubbenhall, Stoneleigh, Wappenbury, Princethorpe, Kenilworth, Beausall Common, Blacklow, Warwick, Barnoor, Beaudesert, Wilmcote, Haselor, Overley near Alcester, Tachbrooke, Oakley Wood, Wellesbourne, Loxley, Meon Hill, Compton Verney, Kington, Butler's Marston, Brailes, Tadmarston, Madmarston, Nadbury on Edge Hill, Gredenton Hill, Napton, Shuckborough, Priors Hardwick, Harbury, Arbury near Chipping Warden, Arbury Hill near Badby, Burrough Hill near Daventry.

date, by Cæsar in his 'Commentaries';¹ like it, they were usually surrounded with a ditch, within which was a rampart of earth, surmounted in turn by a strong stockade of wood; inside these defences (not without, as in the case of the earlier hill fortresses) were clustered the dwellings of the people—round huts, made of wood or wattle.²

These numerous settlements became in time, of course, connected together by paths or trackways. Celtic thoroughfares were very different from our modern idea of a road; they were merely the winding footways worn naturally by continual tramp of man and beast through forest and across hill and moor, till, in course of centuries, they became deep cuttings in the ground, sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of a horse, or sometimes of a small chariot. Vestiges of such ancient roads may even yet be seen here and there in Warwickshire; for example, Tutbury Lane, below the camp on Brinklow Hill, the lane leading up from the Avon at Wixford towards Oversley entrenchments, and a deep 'covered way' near the camp at Oldbury.

But in addition to the many cross-tracks which formed a network of communication from settlement to settlement, there appear to have been certain important main thoroughfares for traffic through the land, dating from very early times. As in Africa at the present day, the traveller, by following the ever-tortuous pathways

¹ The earthworks of this historic 'oppidum' on the banks of the Ver, near the present town of St. Albans, can still be seen; they form a model by which we are enabled to identify many similar fortified settlements belonging to the same age elsewhere.—'Arch. Journal,' vol. xxii., p. 229.

² Strabo's 'Geography,' and Boyd-Dawkins' 'Early Man in Britain,' p. 484.

threading through the forests, is enabled to find his way right across that vast Continent along a well-beaten track from ocean to ocean; so, doubtless, in prehistoric times, the trader from the Continent, with his 'bronze' wares,¹ could traverse Britain by well-recognised routes from sea to sea.

No less than two such main highways through the land passed within a few miles of Southam. One was the great thoroughfare which subsequently, at the hands of the Romans, became the famous Watling Street. It led from the south, from the English Channel and Gaul and the civilized world beyond, to the Irish Sea, at the estuary of the river Dee, in the north, skirting Warwickshire on its way; it was said to be anciently called 'Garhelion,' and was the route across Britain to the populous sister isle in the west. The second thoroughfare led from the important trading districts in Cornwall and Devon,² right through the centre of England, to near the mouth of the Humber on the North Sea; it was the origin of the later Roman Fosse Way. This great highway for traffic passed here between Ufton and Radford. A few miles further north in its course it met and crossed the first-named trackway, on the north-western edge of Warwickshire, at the place still known as High Cross.

There are very many remains of ancient fortified settlements all along these two important thoroughfares, and the number of

¹ Of the importation of weapons and implements of 'bronze,' *vide* note, p. 40.

² Diodorus Siculus, writing in the century before the Christian era, records ('Bibl. Hist.' v. 22) that the inhabitants of the Belerion Promontory (Cornwall), visited by Posidonius of Rhodes, the friend of Cicero, were peculiarly hospitable, and more civilized than the rest of Britain, owing to the *constant resort there of foreign merchants*.—Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' p. 8.

great sepulchral tumuli near both routes is particularly noticeable. These tumuli, erected on conspicuous elevations, in the first instance as receptacles for, and memorials of, the dead, were undoubtedly also used by the later Celtic tribesmen as signal stations. From their summits warning of impending danger was easily spread from camp to camp and from tribe to tribe, either by means of a tall column of smoke by day, or of a flare of fire by night. Such a mode of signalling among Celtic tribesmen was frequently witnessed by Cæsar during his campaigns in Gaul. Several lines of communication by tumuli made use of in this way have been traced along the higher tracts to the north and to the west of Southam.¹ They served to connect the great thoroughfare, described above, which subsequently became the Watling Street, with the second important highway, since called the Fosse. Suppose an enemy from the south-east were to be seen approaching by the first-named trackway, the warning tribesmen would immediately light up a beacon-fire on the top of the tumulus near their settlement at Lilburne. From this the signal would be flashed, perhaps by the mound at Hilmorton, either to the tumulus in the School Close at Rugby, or else to the one on the Lawford Road. This would lead to a bright blaze being set up on the mound at Church Lawford, which would, in its turn, send forward the red glare of warning to the tumulus at Wolston, by the side of the second great thoroughfare of the Fosse. Going north again from this point, advice of danger could rapidly be flashed along the Fosseway, to its junction with the Watling Street, by means of fiery beacons on the tumuli at Brinklow, at

¹ *Uide* articles by Bloxam and by Burgess referred to previously.

Monks Kirby, at Cloudsley Bush,¹ and at Wibtoft. Speedy communication was equally easy along the edge of the great Forest of Arden towards the west, as far as the old-time trackway afterwards called the Icknield Street, by the several tumuli known as Knightlow, near Ryton, Motslow, in Stoneleigh, Blacklow, near Guy's Cliff, Coplow and Pathlow.

Thus we note what an important highway of traffic, strategical position and centre of population, this Upper Avon Valley of ours had by this time become.

The second wave of Celtic invaders—the Brythons—brought, as we have seen, their own particular language with them. Of the former currency of this Brythonic tongue in our neighbourhood, we still have, despite the wear and tear of time, and subsequent settlement of fresh foreign conquerors, many traces among our local place-names. Such may be recognised by their affinity to words in the modern Welsh, Breton, and the lately extinct Cornish languages—all descendants of the ancient Brythonic speech; also, by their similarity to place-names common in Wales, Brittany and Cornwall.² Turning again for evidence to the names of natural features of the country, which invariably prove the most enduring, we find the original Goidelic designation of our principal river changed to the Brythonic 'Afon' or Avon, meaning '*the* river' of the district, which it still retains. We may yet recognise also names given by the invading Brythons to some of the hills hereabouts, such as

¹ The tumuli formerly existing at Cloudsley Bush and at Wibtoft have been demolished.

² *Vide* Taylor's 'Words and Places.'

‘Bryn’ and ‘Bran,’¹ meaning ‘ridge’ in Brinklow and Brandon; ‘Gnap,’ meaning a ‘hump,’ and describing its appearance well, in our neighbouring Napton; and perhaps ‘Mīn,’ signifying a brow or edge of a hill, in Meon, pronounced locally Mēēn (Hill).² The word for a hollow, dell or valley in the Brythonic tongue is ‘cwm’—so frequent in Wales, Devon and Cornwall; this we find contained in many names of hamlets and villages in Warwickshire, such as Coombe, several miles to the north of Southam, Westcomb and Snorscomb to the east, Combroke, Long Compton,³ Little Compton, Compton Winyates, Compton Verney, Fenny Compton and Chalcombe to the south, and Welcombe, Luscombe and Coombe further west. Besides the above well-known places, there are numerous dells, dingles and valleys all over the intervening district which bear the same old descriptive Brythonic name, now spelt in the various different ways invented by the subsequent foreign settlers in the neighbourhood. Among these we may note ‘Deep Coombe Hollow,’ on the east of Edge Hill, as an interesting example of ‘reduplication’ of the name in a later language, ‘cwm’ and ‘hollow,’ in the Brythonic and English tongues respectively, having exactly the same signification. That widespread ancient Brythonic word ‘gwent,’ originally given to any open plain or clearing in a forest

¹ Bran is an archaic form of Bryn. Taylor, ‘Words and Places,’ p. 146.

² The word ‘min’ is not now used exactly in this sense; but it seems probable that it may have been employed formerly to describe the brow or edge of a hill; a little further north than Meon Hill, we find, apparently, the same name, translated into the later English tongue in Edge Hill.

³ Compton was spelt *Cumtun* in early Saxon Charters, which very nearly approaches the original ‘*cwm*.’—‘Codex Diplomaticus,’ p. 714.

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land,¹ and which the Romans so often Latinized into *Venta*, we probably find embedded as the middle syllable in *Coventry* and *Daventry*; in the termination of these names also, we recognise the word in the same language for a homestead, hamlet or village, viz., 'tref' or 'tre.'² As in so many parts of Wales at the present day,

¹ Taylor's 'Words and Places,' p. 328.

² Very many have been the derivations proposed for the names *Coventry* and *Daventry*; most of them have been recapitulated in a paper by Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. After all that has been said, however, perhaps the following comes nearest to a solution of the problem: Both these places were at first, without doubt, mere 'clearings' made for human habitation in the great forests of *Arden* and of *Rockingham*. Such a 'clearing' was, in the old Brythonic tongue, called a 'Gwent.' When the Romans arrived in the country and established themselves in certain of these 'Gwents,' their names were usually Latinized into '*Venta*'—as in the cases of *Venta Icenorum*, *Venta Belgarum* and *Venta Silurum* (*Caerwent*, in district of *Gwent*). Now, as late as the Middle Ages, we find that the *Radford Brook* and *Valley*, close to *Coventry*, still bore the ancient name of 'Gwent,' written as '*Cuent*' and '*Chuent*' (*vide* 'Gibsonian MSS.,' 'Vespasian,' F, ix., in *Brit. Mus.* and many old deeds). Roman remains, betokening inhabitants, have been found both at *Coventry* (W. G. Fretton *in litt.*) and at *Daventry*. We have unfortunately no record of the actual name of the former place in Roman days, but the important station near *Daventry* was, as we should expect, called *Bennaventa*. So much, therefore, for the syllable 'vent,' common to both names. Of the termination 'try,' there can be little doubt that it is the ubiquitous Brythonic 'tref' or 'tre,' meaning a habitation, hamlet or village; this was probably added by Celtic-speaking people after the departure of the Romans. It has been urged that the syllable 'tre' ought to appear as a prefix, and not as an affix, according to the usage of the Welsh language; but this is by no means an invariable rule, as such names as *Ochiltre*, *Goetre*, *Pentre*, *Hendre*, and *Cantref* testify. Although Saxon Charters of the eleventh century spell the name '*Coentrev*' (*vide* 'Codex Dip.,' pp. 916, 939), it is curious to note that *Doomsday Book* reads '*Coentrev*' and '*Coentrev*'; thus we have the Brythonic word authentically preserved in both its forms of 'tref' and 'tre.' This disposes also of the proposed derivation of 'try' from 'tree,' which was supposed to derive support from *Heraldry*: but the vagaries of the *Heralds* of

we still, in our Midlands, have tracts of damp meadow called by the name of 'dole'—Welsh, *dôl*—for example, Marston Doles, between Southam and Priors Hardwick. We also have two or three instances in the Avon Valley of the use of the word signifying a tumulus in the Brythonic language, namely 'tomen' or 'tom'; such places, where all traces of the actual sepulchral mound have long been levelled away from the surface of the land, are now called 'Tomlow,' the syllable 'low' being again the frequently found repetition of the original Celtic word in the later Saxon tongue.¹ As well as these terms employed in describing natural features of the country, or prominent objects which are of repeated occurrence, we have several names peculiar to particular places, which, according to experts in the subject, derive from the same old Brythonic tongue. In fact, it seems exceedingly probable that, in addition to the examples already quoted, the first syllables of very many of the names of our villages in this part of the country descend to us from the language of the ancient Brythons, the second syllables having been subsequently added by the later Saxon settlers.

From the above it will be seen that we have considerable linguistic evidence also to show that the Brythonic race, like the earlier Goidelic, was once widely spread and numerous in this district.

Ancient writers—Pytheas and Diodorus Siculus—describe the Middle Ages are well known. Finally, of the distinguishing prefixes 'Co' and 'Da,' in Coventry and Daventry, no satisfactory explanation can, apparently, be given; Time seems to have contracted their original forms till they are now quite beyond recognition.

¹ There is a Tomlow Farm near Southam, and another, further north, near Newbold Revel.

southern and eastern parts of Britain, which were alone known to them, as exceedingly populous some centuries before the commencement of the Christian era.¹ Cæsar, speaking of the south of our island, which he first visited 55 B.C., says 'the buildings were exceedingly numerous, and the number of people countless.' Though no historian penetrated so far inland in those days to record the actual facts, many circumstances point to the conclusion that our Avon Valley also must have had a very considerable population by this time.²

The people who now occupied our country were much more advanced in civilization than the men of the great hill camps of the 'bronze age'—which latter was now slowly giving place in Britain to what has been called the 'age of iron.'³ After the long

¹ Pytheas, the Greek, wrote an account of his voyage from Marseilles to Britain about B.C. 330—the era of Alexander the Great and of Aristotle. Diodorus Siculus wrote about B.C. 50; but he compiled much of his information from sources dating from two to three centuries earlier.—Scarthe, 'Roman Britain,' p. 5, and Rhys' 'Celtic Britain,' pp. 8 and 45.

² Cæsar's statement that 'most of the inhabitants of the interior' were aborigines, clothed in skins, and ignorant even of agriculture (*De Bell. Gall.* V. 12, 14), cannot apply to this part of the country; the description was probably quite true of some of the remoter regions to the west and north, and we know that even in the mountainous districts of Derbyshire and of Yorkshire, the Neolithic aborigines held out for a long time after the rest of the country was overrun by the Aryan Celts with their higher civilization. Moreover, Cæsar never himself penetrated further than about sixty-five miles inland from the English Channel; so that, as Professor Rhys remarks, his knowledge of the 'interior' could only be founded upon vague hearsay reports.

³ Sir John Evans thinks that iron weapons were used in Gaul between 500 to 400 B.C., and in the south of Britain a little later; he considers that bronze had fallen into disuse for cutting implements between 300 to 200 B.C.—'Ancient Bronze Implements,' pp. 471, 472.

Marie D ^r of John & Mary Cooper		Rich ^d Son of Robert & Ann Gibbons	
	April 13.		Dec. 13.
John Son of Tho ^s Stollerd	May 25.	Francis Son of Francis & Margaret Spicer	
Ann D ^r of Benjamin & Ann Turner	June 8.		Dec. 4.
Peter Son of Henry & Agnes Bidle	June 10.	Henry Son of Henry & Elinor Spicer	
William Son of Thos. Mearch	July 27.		Dec. 28.
Alice D ^r of John Dawes	Aug. 3.	Alice D ^r of Robert & Alice Taylor	
W ^m Son of W ^m Heigham	Sept. 7.		Feb. 21.
Marie D ^r of W ^m & Jane Babbs	Jan. 17.	Frances D ^r of Robert & Audrey Edmonds	
Dorothy D ^r of John & Dorothy Geadon	Jan. 31.		Jan. 31.
John Son of W ^m & Agnes Wrighte	Feb. 14.		1608.
Francis Son of Robert & Alice Taylor	Feb. 22.	Nicholas Son of Robert & Margaret Hanslapp	
Robert Son of John & Matthew Edmonds	Feb. 22.		June 11.
Alice D ^r of Michael Wilkinson & Ann Cawdell	Feb. 28.	Henry Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	
Eliz: D ^r of Tho ^s & Alice Barnacle	March 1.		June 13.
Robert Son of John Edmonds	Feb. 22.	Nicholas Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose	
	1607.		Dec. 20.
Job Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	April 28.		1609.
Job Son of Tho ^s & Sara Batte	May 10.	Humfrey Son of Phillip & Ann Taylor	
Marie D ^r of Tho ^s & Eliz: Tomkins	May 24.		April 5.
Marie D ^r of Mark & Eliz: Whalley	June 14.	Henry Son of Henry & Elinor Spicer	
Francis Son of Phillip Taylor	„ 24.		May 19.
Nicholas Son of Edward & Dorothy Rose	Aug. 2.	Barbara D ^r of Francis & Margaret Spicer	
Eliz: D ^r of Tho ^s & Ann Mills	„ 30.		July 16.
George Son of W ^m & Eliz: Worrall	Aug. 30.	Bridget D ^r of W ^m & Jane Babbs	
Marie D ^r of Robert & Eliz: Edmonds	Sept. 6.		Aug. 28.
Alice D ^r of Mathew & Rachel Cope	Oct. 4.	Edward Son of Will ^m Higham	
Eliz: D ^r of John & Ann Taylor	Dec. 13.		Nov. 9.
		Rich ^d Son of Robert & Alice Taylor	
			Nov. 19.
		Job Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	
			Jan. 7.
		Bridget D ^r of Rich ^d & Elinor Turner	
			March 12.
			1610.
		W ^m Son of W ^m & Mary Croke	
			May 15.
		Sara D ^r of Robert & Joan Judkin	
			July 4.
		(J—) D ^r of Edward & Ann Goode	
			„ 4.
		Rich ^d Son of Rich ^d & Elinor Seale	
			Sept. 4.
		Sara D ^r of Phillip & Ann Taylor	
			Nov. 7.
			1611.
		Robert Son of John & Martha Edmonds	
			Apr. 11.

Marie D ^r of Robert & Mary Worrall	April 30.	W ^m Son of Henrie & (Ursula) Wheatley	July 1.
Rich ^d Priest	„ 30.	Dorithy D ^r of W ^m Chetwin y ^e younger & Mary	July 31.
John Son of John & Ann Cranmer	May 12.	Alice y ^e Bastard D ^r of Humfrey Raven & Eliz Amplet	Sept. 4.
Nicholas Son of Rich ^d & Joan Jeffcot	Sept. 11.	Judith D ^r of Job: & Rachell Bett „	„ 16.
Marie D ^r of Rich ^d & Isabell Mawdicke	Sept. 25.	Ann D ^r of Tho ^s & Alice Tubbes	Oct. 16.
Marie D ^r of Nicholas & Angel Ball	Oct. 7.	Margaret D ^r of Rich ^d & Mary Coles	Sept. 21.
Henry Son of Will ^m & Margerey Butler	Dec. 7.	Ann D ^r of Tho ^s & Ellin White	Nov. 1.
Henry Son of Henry & Ursula Wheatley	Jan. 30.	Ann D ^r of John & Patience Harriot	Dec. 4.
1612.		Agnes D ^r of Tho ^s & Ann Mills	„ 11.
Robert Son of Francis & Margaret Spicer	March 28.	Dorithy D ^r W ^m & Jane Babb	„ 13.
Ralph Son of Henry & Elinor Spicer	April 12.	Abraham Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	Jan. 17.
Henry Son of Robert & Alice Taylor	June 29.	Alexander Son of Tho ^s & Ellen Whaley	Feb. 19.
Sara D ^r of Edward & Mary Babb	Aug. 12.	John Son of John & Eliz: Clarke	March 5.
Robert Son of Nich ^s & Eliz: Hanslapp	March 12.	John Son of John & Eliz: Woodford	March 5.
Timothy Son of George & Mary Cooke	March 12.	1615.	
Isabell D ^r of Tho ^s & Alice Bromwich	March 24	Ann D ^r of R ^d & Dorithy Palmer	March 25.
1613.		Edward Son of E ^d & Dorithy Rose	March 25.
Ann D ^r of Tho ^s & Alice Marsh	June 3.	Nicholas Son of Edward & Alice Farley	April 3.
Tho ^s Son of Nicholas & Eliz: Perry	July 10.	Robert Son of W ^m & Jane Banburie	April 23.
Timothy Son of R ^d & Isabell Mawdick	Nov. 7.	Eliz: D ^r of Henrie & Elinor Spicer	„ 30.
Francis Son of R ^d & Joan Jeffcot	Feb. 4	W ^m Son of W ^m & Eliz: Thorpe	July 6.
Ann D ^r of Francis & Margeret Spicer	March 2.	Ann D ^r of W ^m Higham	Aug. 5.
1614.		Alice D ^r of Tho ^s & Isabell Bromich	Aug. 6.
Hester D ^r of Robert & Audrie Edmonds	June 3.	John Son of John & Annis Dawes	Aug. 13.
Henry Son of Edmond & Mary Babb	June 3.	Ann D ^r of James & Ann Edes	Sept. 22.
Edward Son of Geo: Horne	„ 3.	Eliz: D ^r of Edward & Mary Eares	„ 22.
		Eliz: D ^r of Robert & Margaret Hanslapp	Oct. 14.
		Rich ^d Son of W ^m & Jane Coles	Feb. 4.

Alice D^r of Rich^d & Elinor Turner
Feb. 4.
Mark Son of John & Eliz: Hands Jan. 7.
Henrie Morris Son of Ann & an Unknown
Father Feb. 3.
Ralph Son of Job & Mary Hill „ 12.
John Son of Tho^s & Sarah Hunnit „ 14.
John Son of Nicholas & Eliz: Hanslapp
Feb. 22.
Henry Son of Francis & Margaret Spicer
Feb. 25.
Prisilla D^r Rich^d & Isabell Maudike
March 10.

1616.

John Son of John & Patience Harrott
May 12.
Mark Son of Mark & Eliz: Whaley
March 25.
Rich^d Son of Henry & Mary Wirrall
April 2.
Tho^s Son of W^m & Annis Cox „ 21.
Eliz^e D^r of Phillip & Annis Taylor July 4.
John Son of Tho^s & Alice Barnacle
July 26.
Ursula D^r of Benjamin & Ann Turner
Aug. 11.
Dorithy D^r of John & Eliz: Cooke „ 12.
Tho^s Son of Francis & Judith Holyoak,
Rector of Southam. He was born
Dec. 26 at 7 o'clock in y^e Morning
being Thursday being S^t Stephens day
at Thorhouse & Bapt^d at Southam
Jan. 12.
Mary D^r of Tho^s & Ann Harris Oct. 6.
Dorithy D^r of Rich^d & Joan Jeffcot „ 20.
Edward Son of John & Eliz: Tue „ 20.
Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Elinor Whaley
Dec. 19.
Gyles Son of Rich^d & Ann Williams
Feb. 9.
Dorithy D^r of Tho^s & Alice Tubbs „ 2.
Martha D^r of Tho^s & Dorithy Worrall
March 2.

1617.

Clement Son Job & Rahab Bett March 28.
Mary D^r. of John & Joan Tidnam April 6.
John Son of Robert & Annis Gibbons
May 11.
Eliz: D^r of W^m & Ann Hayward June 8.
Jone D^r Henry & Ursula Wheatley „ 8.
Phillip Son of Rob^t & Agnes Taylor
June 14.
Dorithy D^r of Edward & Mary Babb
June 15.
Rahab D^r of Tho^s & Alice Marsh Sept. 25.
Alice D^r of James & Ann Eedes Oct. 5.
Sara D^r of Tho^s & Sara Bate „ 12.
Edward Son of R^d & Eliz: Palmer Nov. 1.
Edward Son Edward & Agnes Green
Oct. 15.
Ann D^r of W^m & Mary Chatwyn Nov. 5.
Judith D^r of Henry & Marie Worrall
Dec. 7.
Joan D^r of Margaret Lines (a Bastard)
Dec. 24.
Tho^s Son of W^m & Jane Banburie Jan. 1.
Agnes D^r of Henry & Ellen Spicer „ 4.
Isabell D^r of Henry & Martha Chambers
Jan. 25.
W^m Son of W^m & Agnes Cox March 5.
Benjamin Son of Edward & Agnes Goode
March 14.
Agnes D^r of Tho^s & Ellen Whaley
March 22.

1618.

Robert Son of John & Eliz: Clark April 10.
Eliz: D^r of John & Patience Harrett
May 17.
John Son of Anthony & Marie Brayfield
May 20.
Marie D^r of Tho^s & Sara Hunnet June 2.
W^m Son of John & Eliz: Hans Aug 9.
Robert Son of Rob^t & Alice Taylor
Oct. 11.
Eliz: D^r of R^d Starke „ 11.
Benjamin Son of Francis & Margeret
Spicer Nov. 1.

Christian D^r of Edward & Eliz. Green Dec. 1.
 Frances D^r of Joseph & Dorothy Key Jan. 13.
 Anna D^r of John & Martha Edmonds Jan. 27.
 Eliz. D^r of Tho^s & Annis Tubb Feb. 7.
 Joan Gibbons John & Elisabeth „ 20.
 Moses Son of William Higham March 11.

1619,

Tho^s Son of Rich^d & Joan Jeffcott April 4.
 Will^m Son of W^m & Isabell Lambourn May 17.
 John Son of Tho^s & Ellinor Whaley May 23.
 Mark Son of John & Agnes Dawes „ 30.
 Eliz: D^r of John & Marie Hill June 20.
 Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Agnes Stallworth July 18.
 Henrie Son of W^m & Mary Sorrell Aug. 4.
 George Son of Geo: & Eliz: Wheatley Sept. 1.
 Eliz: D^r of Henry & Martha Chambers Sept. 21.
 Tho^s Son of Rob^t & Agnes Gibbons Oct. 10.
 Joan D^r of W^m & Joan Cooke Nov. 14.
 Mary D^r of Job & Rahab Bett „ 28.
 Henry Son of Henry & Marie Worrall Nov. 28.
 Joan D^r of John & Margeret Harris Dec. 5.
 John Son of John & Alice Rise „ 26.
 Robert Son of Mark & Eliz. Whaley Jan. 16.

1620,

Francis Son of W^m & Agnes Cox April 17.
 Will^m Son of W^m & Sarah Wade June 11.
 Geo^r Son of James & Frances Higham July 2.
 Martha D^r of R^d & Isabell Starkey „ 12.

Eliz: D^r of John & Marie Lorde July 16.
 Mary D^r of John & Eliz: Woodford „ 23.
 Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Ann Harris Aug. 2.
 Marie D^r of R^d & Alice Palmer „ 27.
 Tho^s Son of Edward Greene Sept. 3.
 Susanna D^r of Edward & Joan Thomas Oct. 1.
 W^m Son of W^m & Joice Mills „ 18.
 Henrie Son of John & Eliz: Clarke Nov. 1.
 Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Eliz: Gibbons „ 12.
 Edward Son of E^d & Marie Eaves „ 13.
 Sarah D^r of Tho^s & Sarai Hunnet Dec. 10.
 Dorothy D^r of John & Patience Harrites Dec. 24.
 Tho^s Son of Robert & Alice Taylor Dec. 31.
 Tho^s Son of John & Ursula Chester Feb. 25.
 Susanna D^r of Tho^s & Sarah Bate „ 25.

1621,

Eliz: D^r of R^d & Agnes Williams April 8.
 Marie D^r of W^m & Marie Chetwine „ 15.
 Tho^s Son of John & Eliz: Harris „ 22.
 Joan D^r of Henrie & Marie Worrall May 6.
 Alice D^r of John & Martha Edmonds May 6.
 Agnes D^r of W^m & Agnes Biddle June 10.
 W^m Son of Tho^s & Elinor Whaley July 8.
 Henrie Son of R^d & Joan Jeffcott Sept. 2.
 Tho^s Son of W^m & Isabell Lambourn Sept. 9.
 John Son of Henry & Ursula Wheatly Oct. 21.
 Robert Son of Giles & Alice Bett Dec. 5.
 W^m & Sarah S & D^r of Anthonie & Marie Brayfield March 9.
 Rich^d Son of James & Ann Eedes March 24.
 Margeret: D^r of Rich^d & Isabell Starkey March 13.
 Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Eliz: Higham June 3.

1622.

Job Son of Job & Rahab Bett June 30.
 John Son of Margaret Lines April 5.
 Judith Dr of Henry & Martha Chambers
 April 10.
 R^d Son of James & Frances Higham
 April 16.
 Job Son of Job & Mary Hill „ 25.
 Rich^d Son of W^m & Joyce Mills May 8.
 Judith Dr of W^m & Jane Banburie „ 22.
 Henry Son of Tho^s & Agnes Gibbons
 June 30.
 Henry Son of W^m & Agnes Cox „ 30.
 Robert Son of R^t & Agnes Arden July 14.
 Sarah Dr of W^m & Sarai Wady Aug. 11.
 Robert Son of R^d & Agnes Wootten
 Aug. 19.
 Eliz: Dr of Eliz: & Edward Greene
 Sept. 8.
 Sarai Dr of John & Eliz: Clarke „ 15.
 Eliz: Dr of Tho^s & Ann Harris „ 22.
 Eliz. Dr of Tho^s & Eliz: Gibbons Oct. 13.
 Alice Dr of Tho^s & Mary Hall „ 20.
 John Son of John & Ursula Chester
 Oct. 27.
 Zachrie Evans Son of John & Jane Evans
 Nov. 17.
 Agnes Dr of Tho^s & Helenor Whally
 Nov. 23.
 Rich^d Son of R^d & Mary Coles Dec. 1.
 Eliz: a poor Mans Child „ 1.
 Mary Dr of John & Mary Lord „ 1.
 Jane Dr of W^m & Joan Cooke „ 8.
 John Son of Edward & Joan Crooke
 Dec. 15.
 1623.
 W^m Son Henry & Mary Worrall April 13.
 James Son of John & Eliz: Woodford
 April 20.
 Anthonny Son of Tho^s & Ann Stalworth
 May 8.
 Eliz: Dr of Mark & Eliz: Whally May 28.
 R^d Son of Nicho^{as} & Elizabeth Perry
 Aug. 22.

John Son of Tho^s & Sarah Hannet
 Aug. 22.
 John Son of R^d & Annis Wotton Sept. 7.
 Margaret Dr of Henry & Sarah Wheatly
 Sept. 27.
 Eliz: Dr of W^m & Sarah Wade „ 21.
 Eliz: Dr of Giles & Alice Bell Oct. 19.
 Eliz. Dr of W^m & Agnes Biddle Nov. 4.
 Anne Dr of W^m Lambert „ 27.
 Mary Dr of John & Patience Harriots
 Dec. 4.
 Bridget Dr of Robert & Isabell Rose
 Feb. 4.
 Henry Son of Henry & Martha Chambers
 Feb. 25.
 Edward Son of John & Eliz: Hornes
 Feb. 25.
 Samuel Son of Job & Rhahab Bett
 March 11.

1624.

Eliz: Dr of Tho^s & Mary Bate May 18.
 Sarah Dr of Thos^s & Eliz: Harris „ 20.
 Sarah Dr of Edward & Sarah Poole
 June 8.
 Jane Dr of John Chester July 18.
 Tho^s Son of Robert Taylor „ 30.
 John Son of Tho^s & Eliz: Gibbins Sept. 1.
 Annis Jackson a Pedlers Child „ 10.
 John Son of Robert & Annis Arden
 Sept. 21.
 Ann Dr of James & Bridget Welch Oct. 1.
 Ann Dr of W^m & Ann Hunt „ 10.
 John Son of W^m & Joyce Mills „ 18.
 Edward Son of E^d & Joan Crooke „ 30.
 W^m Son of W^m & Annis Biddle Nov. 8.
 Eliz: Dr of John & Mary Jeffs „ 24.
 Richard Son of R^d Starkey „ 30.
 Robert Son of Tho^s & Elinor Cox Dec. 9.
 Eliz. Dr of W^m & Christian Chebsey
 Jan. 23.
 Mary Dr of Edward & Mary Eares
 March 1.
 Mary Dr of Tho^s & Mary Hall „ 5.

1625.

Judith D^r of Giles & Alice Bett
about palm Sunday.
Ann D^r of Thymothy & Dorothy Jackson
April 19.
Rich^d Son of John & Ursula Chester
April 24.
Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Sarah Hunnet May 1.
Edward Son of E^d & Eliz: Greene ,, 1.
Robert Son of Rich^d & Ann Wotton
Oct. 20.
Bridget D^r of Rich^d & Ursula Goode
Nov. 12.
Mary D^r of W^m & Ann Biddle Dec. 20.
Robert Son of Job & Mary Hill Jan. 1.
W^m Son of W^m & Mary Chatwin ,, 20.
Mary D^r of John & Martha Edmonds
Jan. 24.
Mary D^r of John & Margaret Edmonds
Feb. 1.

1626.

Mary D^r of Henry & Martha Chambers
April 6.
Ann D^r of Nich^s & Eliz: Perrey ,, 10.
John Son of John & Ann Allen ,, 13.
Rachael D^r of Rich^d & Ann Hanslapp
June 8.
Alice D^r of John & Eliz: Clarke July 2.
Simon Son of R^d & Elinor Turner
Aug. 6.
Ellinor D^r of John & Eliz. Hanns Sept. 3.
Henry Son of Tho^s & Margaret Buswell
Sept 19.
Robert Son of R^{re} & Eliz: Horne ,, 21.
Dorothy D^r of Robert & Agnes Gibbons
Sept. 24.
Joan D^r of Edward & Sarah Poole ,, 4.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Mary Gibbons
Nov. 20.
Dorothy D^r of Robert & Isabell Rose
Nov. 30.
W^m Son of R^d and Mary Bicknell Dec. 11.
Alice D^r of Tho^s & Christan Judkin
Dec. 16.

Giles Son of Giles & Alice Bett Dec. 24.
Isabell D^r of John & Patience Harriots
Dec. 14.
Edward Son of Thos. & Eliz: Gibbons
Jan. 26.
Robert Son of Tho^s & Annis Edmonds
Feb. 17.
Rich^d Son of R^d & Annis Wotton ,, 25.
Susanna D^r of R^d & Eliz: Rogers
March 7.
Tho^s Son of James & Bridget Welsh
March 15.
Margaret D^r of John Wootton Aug. 9.

1627.

Eliz: D^r of Joan Gibbons March 26.
Eliz: D^r of Leonard & Jease Malyn
March 27.
John Son of Tho^s & Ann Turner May 1.
Robert Son of R^t & Alice Taylor April 3.
Isabell D^r of W^m & Margery Cooke
April 25.
Tho^s Son of Henry & Eliz: Freeman
July 17.
Margeret D^r of Edward & Eliz: Greene
Sept. 2.
Ann D^r of Tho^s & Bridget Mearsh ,, 5.
Tho^s Son of Moses & Kathrine Petcher
Oct. 3.
Tymothy Son of Tymothy & Dorothy
Jackson Oct. 17.
Henry Son of Robert & Eliz: More
Oct. 28.
Tho^s Son of W^m & Joan Cooke Dec. 23.
Eliz: D^r of Giles & Alice Morris Jan. 15.
Mary D^r of R^d & Ursula Goode Feb. 16.
Jone D^r of R^d & Jone Starekey ,, 20.
W^m Son of John & Ursula Chester
March 2.
Rich^d Son of Robert & Annis Arden
March 9.
Samuel Son of Edward & Mary Eyres
March 16.

1628.

Eliz: D^r of John & Margret Edmonds
April 2.
Susanna D^r of Edward & Sara Poole
April 19.
Mary D^r of Tho^s & Annis Turner „ 6.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Sarah Hannet
May 14.
Robert Son of Henry & Martha Chambers
June 20.
Sara D^r of Tho^s & Christian Judkin
July 24.
Margaret D^r of John & Ann Wotten
Aug. 13.
Francis Son of John & Ann Allen
Oct 20.
Susanna D^r of John & Eliz: Clarke
Oct. 19.
Henry Son of Giles & Alice Betts „ 22.
Mary D^r of W^m & Eliz: Lambert „ 23.
Tho^s Son of R^d & Mary Bicknell Nov. 18.
W^m Son of R^t & Mary Wheatley Dec. 19.
Robert & Eliz: D^r & Twins of Giles &
Alice Morrize Dec. 19.
George Son of Mark & Eliz: Whaley
Jan. 1.
W^m Son of John & Annis Jeffs „ 29.
Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Eliz: Gibbons Feb. 8.
Jane D^r of Edward & Eliz: Greene „ 8.
Alice D^r of W^m & Alice Biddle March 8.
John Son of Henry & Eliz: Freeman
Feb. 22.
Ann D^r of Tho^s & Mary Hall March 18.

1629.

John Son of Robert & Eliz: More
April 13.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Bridget Mersh
April 22.
Tho^s Son of Robert & Eliz: Horne
April 23.
Rich^d Son of R^d & Bridget Lyndon
April 26.

Miles Son of Tymothy & Dorothy Jackson
May 12.
Mary D^r of Robert & Isabell Rose
May 10.
Mary D^r of Robert & Dorothy Spicer
May 16.
John Son of Rich^d & Ellen Turner
June 17.
Jone D^r of John & Eliz: Woodford
June 17.
Sara D^r of W^m & Mary Chambers Aug. 9.
Joan D^r of Tho^s & Mary Gibbins „ 12.
Kathrine D^r of Edward & Sara Poole
Nov. 10.
Ann D^r of Rich^d & Ann Wootten
Dec. 23.
Robert Son of John & Annis Wootten
Dec. 28.
Eliz: D^r of James & Frances Higham
Jan. 12.
Ann D^r of Tho^s & Ann Turner Feb. 4.

1630.

Rich^d Son of R^d & Ursula Goode April 4.
Ann D^r of John & Susanna Spicer „ 25.
Ann D^r of John & Alice Jeffs June 9.
Tho^s Son of W^m & Mary Chatwin „ 20.
Ann D^r of Tho^s & Sarah Hunnit „ 27.
Coles Bastard D^r of Alice Coles July 9.
Mary D^r of R^d & Jane Starkey Sept. 5.
Robert Son of John Chester & Ursula
Sept. 11.
Henry Son of Moses & Kathrine Petcher
Nov. 3.
Eliz: D^r of Giles & Alice Betts. Dec. 12.
Tho^s Son of Henry & Martha Chambers
Dec. 19.
Job: Son of Robert & Mary Wheatley
Dec. 19.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Annis Turner Jan. 2.
Edward Son of Edward & Joan Bar-
nacle Jan. 6.
James Son of James & Bridget Welch
Jan. 19.

John Son of Peter & Susanna Ellit.
Jan. 22.
George Son of Rob^t & Eliz: Moore
Jan. 24.
Edward Son of John & Alice Low
March 13.
Rich^d Son of Henry & Eliz: Freeman
March 13.

1631.

Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Bridget Marsh
March 27.
Bridget D^r of Tymothy & Dorithy Jack-
son
June 22.
Mary D^r of Francis & Mary Clerke
July 25.
John Son of John & Margaret Edmonds
July 18.
Rich^d Son of R^d & Mary Bicknell Aug. 7.
Henry Son of W^m & Ann Biddle „ 20.
W^m Son of R^d & Bridget Lyndon „ 21.
Henry Son of Robert & Dorithy Spicer
Aug. 24.
Tho^s Son of W^m & Sara Queeney Oct. 2.
Tymothy Son of Edward & Eliz: Greene
Oct. 2.
Leonard Son of Leonard & Jease Malyn
Oct. 16.
John Son of John & Annis Jeffs „ 24.
John Son of Tho^s & Mary Gibbins
Nov. 27.
Tho^s Son of Mark & Eliz: Whaley Feb. 11.

1632.

Eliz: D^r of W^m & Mary Chambers April 3.
Mary D^r of Rob^t & Annis Horne May 16.
Robert Son of James & Eliz: Higham
April 16.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Annis Barnacle
Sept. 30.
Henry Son of Nicholas & Judith Perry
Oct. 31.
Robert Son of Rob^t & Isabel Rose Nov. 6.
Mary D^r of John & Mary Spicer „ 11.

Eliz: D^r of Robert & Anne Marsh Nov. 14.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Christian Judkin
Nov. 18.
John Son of Tho^s & Ann Turner „ 28.
George Son of R^d & Mary Wheatley
Dec. 2.
Elinor D^r of John & Ann Wotten „ 12.
Ann D^r of Henry & Martha Chambers
Feb. 24.
Henry Son of John & Ursula Chester
March 10.
Tho^s Son of Tho^s & Eliz: More „ 24.
Henry Son of R^d & Ursula Goode
March 20.

1633.

Eliz: D^r of W^m & Dennis Makepeace
April 2.
Mary D^r of W^m & Ann Warde May 9.
Susanna D^r of Tho^s & Martha Gee his
supposed wife May 12.
Eliz: D^r of Henry & Eliz: Freeman
May 15.
Henry Son of Tho^s & Bridget Marsh
April 24.
Mary D^r of a wandering Woman May 21.
Alice D^r of W^m & Sarah Quincy „ 26.
Mary D^r of Henry & Dorithy Lynes
June 19.
Tho^s Son of R^d & Joan Starkey July 7.
Jane D^r of Giles & Alice Betts „ 7.
Kathrine D^r of Edward & Sarah Poole
July 21.
Mary D^r of Robert & Eliz: Moore Aug. 27.
Eliz: D^r of W^m & Eliz: Browne Sept. 8.
Hemie Son of John & Margaret Edmonds
Sept. 22.
Eliz: D^r of Rich^d & Eliz: Hilton „ 22.
Tho^s Son of Nicholas & Judith Perry
Oct. 9.
Bridget D^r of R^d & Margaret Newcombe
Oct. 22.
Eliz: D^r of Augustine & Annis Winkley
Nov. 7.
Eliz: D^r of John & Annis Allen „ 19.

REGISTER OF BURIALS.

9

W^m Price Oct. 8.

Elisabethe 41.

Agnes Wrighte Nov. 22.

Agnes Cooper March 16.

1602.

Alice Wright widow April 22.

John Chenie Senex „ 30.

Alice Turner May 31.

Alice Wright June 6.

Alice Wife of Roger Kempe Aug. 14.

Jone Wife of Tho^s Apletrey Sept. 22.

Henrie Son of Henrie & Kathrine Stalworth Jan. 30.

Tho^s Kempe Feb. 17.

John Wirroll March 2.

Richard Hull „ 15.

1603.

Jacobi I.

Margeret Wife of John Gibbins March 31.

Jone Wife of Tho^s Tidnam April 9.

Visitatio.

Nicholas Hanslapp „ 27.

W^m Priest Senex Sept. 24.

Samuel Son of Tho^s & Sarah Bate Dec. 10.

John Son of John & Agnes Spicer Feb. 16.

Henrie Son of Francis & Jane Judkin Feb. 26.

Edmund Campion March 3.

Marie D^r of Tho^s & Elinor Welch March 19.

1604.

Kathrine D^r of Daniell & Kathrine Oxenbridge April 5.

John Clark Senex „ 10.

Dorothie Wife of Tho^s Stalworth Sept. 11.

A Travelling Maid Nov. 6.

Three D^{rs} of Francis & Jane Judkin Feb. 2.

Robert Son of Robert Taylor March 17.

1605.

Francis Holyoak Rector incipit.

Tho^s Gibbons March 31.

Will^m Meaishe April 4.

Alice Wife of Tho^s Maston „ 10.

Attiwell Cope July 23.

John Clarke Aug. 5.

John Clarke „ 7.

Joan Wife of John Clarke „ 28.

James Willmore Sept. 22.

Dorithie Hanslapp (Gunpowder Treason) Nov. 5.

Tho^s Walton „ 7.

Tho^s Eyres Feb. 5.

Henrie Judkin „ 6.

John Turner March 7.

Alice Worrall „ 14.

1606.

Robert Taylor March 27.

Margeret Turner April 7.

John Mole „ 24.

Alexander Whaley „ 29.

Eliz: Winckley Widow May 5.

Phillip Son of Andrew Bayliffe „ 14.

Lawrance Jackson „ 28.

Isabell Wife of R^d Nuth June 16.

John Jeffs Aug. 15.

Margaret Collins Servant to R^t Edmonds Sept. 10.

Gillian Earles Feb. 4.

Francis Son of Robert & Alice Taylor Feb. 26.

A Son of Stallworths that died in the birth March 7.

Ann D^r of Michael Wilkinson & Ann Cawdwell March 16.

1607.

Joan Jeffs May 4.

Tho^s Gibbons „ 7.

Margerie Wife of John Kempe Oct. 1.

Edward Coles Jan. 1.

1608.		John Priests A Child of	Oct. 7.
Davis the Dr of John & Ann	April 7.	Tho ^s Wright	Dec. 19.
Eliz ^e Meacocke	May 3.		
Robert Spicer	„ 25.	1612.	
Henry Son of Francis Judkin	June 15.	John Brockall	Sept. 28.
Alice Wife of Henry Morris	Aug. 1.		
John Frankton	„ 12.	1613.	
Eliz: Frankton	„ 18.	Tho ^s Welch	March 27.
Francis Son of Phillip & Ann Taylor	Nov. 5.	Marie Dr of R ^d & Isabell Mawdike	July 30.
Robert Judkin	Dec. 24.	Tho ^s Marson	Sept. 3.
Mary Wife of Richard Mawdike	Jan. 27.	John Tubb	Oct. 6.
Alice Wife of Robert Judkin	March 8.	Henry Stollworth	„ 13.
1609.		1614.	
Margaret Allen	July 9.	Eliz ^e Dr of Henry & Margeret Twigg	April 22.
— the wife of James Eedes	Sept. 30.	Marie Wife of Rich ^d Brooke	„ 4.
Rich ^d Son of Henrie & Lettece Wirrall	Oct. 22.	Son of Rich ^d Croke	May 31.
Edward Higham	Dec. 8.	George Horne	June 30.
Mary Palmer	Jan. 3.	John Jeffcock	„ 10.
Humphry Son of Phillip & Ann Taylor	Jan. 7.	Edward Coles	„ 17.
Roger Chester	Feb. 10.	Eliz: Dr of Tho ^s Tew	Aug. 27.
Richard Gibbins	March 23.	Edward Baylie alias Morris	Sept. 23.
		Roger Kempe	„ 29.
		Rich ^d Seale	Oct. 2.
		Ann Dr of Tho ^s & Ellen White	Nov. 7.
		Abraham Son of Francis & Jane Judkin	Jan. 19.
		Siseley wife of Augustine Meacock	Feb. 15.
		Oliver Welchman	„ 15.
		Eliz: wife of Tho ^s Worrall	March 5.
		The wife of Edward Amplet	„ 10.
		Alice Brockwell widow	„ 11.
		Robert Lord	„ 18.
		W ^m Cawdwell	„ 18.
		1615.	
		John Simcocks	April 8.
		Thomas Moseley	„ 13.
		Old Rich ^d Milles	„ 24.
		Margery Wife of Tho ^s Harris	May 26.
		Marie Wife of Robert Worrall	June 2.
1610.			
W ^m Son of Edward & Dorothy Rosse	March 31.		
Old Humfrey	June 1.		
A Stranger found Dead in y ^e Field	„ 21.		
Hellen y ^e Wife of Henry Worrall	Aug. 31.		
A Child Still Born Son to Nicholas & Ann Hanslapp	Oct. 10.		
A Child: Still Born Belonging to Nicholas & Ann Ball	Dec. 8.		
Marie Band	March 7.		
1611.			
Edward Hobbie	March 28.		
John Son of John & Ann Crammor	July 31.		

Robert Mash June 9.
 Ann Wightman Mother to Robert Wor-
 rall June 22.
 John Priest Aug. 7.
 John Cowles „ 16.
 Alice y^e wife of Anthonie Stalworth
 Sept. 11.
 Ann Wife of John Turner „ 12.
 Isabell wife of Tho^s Bromwich „ 27.
 Dorithy D^r of E^d & Dorithy Roase Nov. 8.
 Sarah D^r of Philip & Annis Taylor Jan. 4.
 John Turner Feb. 7.
 Rich^d Turner Jan. 20.
 Rich^d Mawdicke „ 21.
 Anthonie Edmonds Feb. 14.

1616.

Anno Regni Jacobi 14^o.

Eliz: D^r of Robert & Alice Taylor
 April 28.
 John Son of John & Patience Harriot
 May 12.
 W^m Wright March 28.
 Rich^d Rainbow April 2.
 Eliz: D^r of Robert & Alice Taylor May 9.
 John Son of John Harriots June 2.
 Annis Coles widow July .

(Visitatio Archiepiscopi.)

Tho^s Wirroll Nov. 18.
 Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Elinor Whaley
 Dec. 26.
 Eliz: D^r of Tho^s Anans Jan. 1.
 Robert Driver Feb. 4.

1617.

Widow Lord wife sometime of Rob^t Lord
 March 28.
 Buried a passenger a stranger „ 28.
 Martna D^r of Tho^s & Dorithy Worrall
 April 6.

(Visitatio D^r. Hinton.)

Phillip Son of Robert & Agnes Taylor
 June 17.

Alice Lovell widow of Longa Itchington
 Aug. 19.
 Philip Taylor 'parsh Clark' Dec. 30.
 Isaball wife of Robert Worrall Jan. 8.
 W^m Norton of Kings Norton „ 18.
 Robert Worrall Feb. 4.

1618.

John Son of Tho^s Mills May 12.
 John Son of Robert Gibbons Oct. 15.
 Mary Spicer widow Jan. 14.
 Isabell Eyres „ 14.

1619.

Eliz: D^r of John & Eliz: Clarke May 20.
 Eliz: D^r of Rich^d & Isabell Starkey „ 30.
 Marie D^r of Tho^s & Sarai Baté June 5.
 John Son of Tho^s & Elinor Whaley „ 7.
 John Chester y^e Elder Aug. 1.
 Agnes wife of W^m Harwood July 26.
 Alice wife of John Webb „ 29.
 Joane wife of Giles Bett Nov. 24.
 Margaret wife of Henrie Twigge Dec. 4.
 Hugh Burges „ 5.
 Will^m Thorpe „ 11.
 George Son of Geo: & Eliz^e: Wheatley
 Jan. 5.
 Maude Freeman „ 8.
 Tho^s Roades Feb. 15.
 John Kibsbie March 1.

1620.

Henrie Twigge March 25.
 W^m Hanslapp April 11.
 Dorithy D^r of Eliz: Worrall May 12.
 Joan wife of W^m Smith „ 15.
 Ould Christian June 18.
 Henrie Morris Nov. 13.
 Tho^s Son of Rob^t & Alice Taylor Jan. 2.
 Tho^s Barnacle y^e Elder Feb. 11.
 W^m Son of W^m & Sarai Wade March 10.
 Eliz: D^r of Robert & Eliz: Mash „ 16.

1621.

Eliz: Hill widowe April 5.

John Son of Ursula & Henrie Wheatley Oct. 22.
 Isabell Dadley „ 26.
 Dorithy wife of Joshua Kaie Nov. 3.
 W^m Son of Tho^s & Elinor Whaley „ 11.
 Eliz: wife of Nicholas Perry Jan. 1.
 Dorithy Chatwin widowe Feb. 2.
 Margaret D^r of Rich^d & Isabell Starkey March 18.

1622.

Isabel wife of Rich^d Starkey April 6.
 Amye Edmonds Widow May 7.
 Tho^s Baker July 10.
 Martha D^r of R^d Starkey „ 18.
 Robert Son of Rich^d & Agnes Wootton Aug. 23.
 Old Richard Feb. 6.
 W^m Smith „ 28.
 Robert Clarke March 15.

1623.

Joan Rainbow April 4.
 Robert Babb „ 17.
 Widow Lemington at Wellesbourne „ 24.
 Agnes Jeffs „ 30.
 John Son of Tho^s & Sarah Hounett Aug. 24.
 Margaret Edmonds Mother of Robert Edmonds of y^e Pendike Oct. 1.
 A poor man Called John Bauliffe Nov. 8.
 John Worrall „ 24.
 Nicholas Hanslapp Sen^r Dec. 3.
 James Eedes „ 3.
 An Old Travelling Woman „ 12.
 Joan Worrall D^r of Henrie & Mary Feb. 18.
 Widow Jackson March 4.

1624.

No Burialls Registered.

1625.

Elinor D^r of Eliz: Wheatley June 20.
 Alice wife of Edward Farley „ 20.

Rich^d Son of R^d Starkey Oct. 1
 Robert Son of Rich^d & Annis Wotton Nov. 20
 Rich^d Son of Tho^s & Mary Gibbons Nov. 6.
 Francis Spicer, cum testamento, „ 7.
 Widow Tubbe „ 15.
 Robert Bette, cum testamento „ 10.

1626.

John Tidnam administrā: April 2.
 Alice Willmore Widow, cum testamento April 15.
 Ann wife of Andrew Morris July 18.
 Mary Lambard „ 25.
 Dorithy Hanslapp widow Nov. 28.
 Ann Whaley widow Jan. 18.
 John Webb March 13.

1627.

Ann D^r of Nicholas & Eliz: Perrey March 21.
 Ann Patricke widow May 31.
 Mary wife of John Jeffs Sept. 29.
 Alice D^r of John & Eliz: Clarke Dec. 9.
 Eliz: Bastard Child of Joan Gibbins Dec. 15.
 Eliz: D^r Giles & Alice Morris Jan. 15.

1628.

Annis wife of Phillip Winkley April 15.
 W^m Welch „ 23.
 Eliz: D^r of Tho^s & Eliz: Gibbins June 16.
 Johane D^r of Tho^s & Eliz Gibbins „ 19.
 Robert Judkin July 30.
 Richa Grime Oct. 8.
 Robert Hanslapp March 1.

1629.

Bennet Perry April 19.
 Henry Coles Sept. 2.
 Eliz: D^r of Job & Rachell Bettes „ 28.
 Henry Son of W^m & Joan Cooke Oct. 4.
 Annis wife of Tho^s Edmonds Nov. 13.
 Winifride Hull widow Dec. 4.

W^m Jenks Servant to Robert Rose Dec. 15.
Ann D^r of Tho^s & Ann Turner Feb. 5.
Henry Edmondes March 5.

1630.

Susanna D^r of John & Eliz: Clarke
March 30.
Robert Edmondes April 1.
Mary wife of W^m Collins „ 13.
Eliz: D^r of Giles Bettes „ 28.
Susanna wife of John Spicer May 4.
Miles Son of Tymothy & Dorothie
Jackson May 26.
Eliz: wife of Robert Skevington July 14.
Rich^d Son of Robert Arden „ 20.
W^m Son of Robert Wheatly „ 17.
Anthony Son of Tho^s & Annis Stalworth
July 26.
Annis D^r of John Spicer „ 27.
Edward Son of Edward & Jone Crooke
July 28.
Jane D^r of W^m Cooke „ 29.
Edward Son of Rich^d Palmer Aug. 1.
Mary a Nurse Child with Edward Crooke
Aug. 3.
Eliz: Hynde Maid Servant to Job Betts
Aug. 5.
Mary D^r of Rich^d & Mary Bicknell
Aug. 8.
Henry Son of Giles & Alice Bettes
Aug. 16.
Annis D^r of Rich^d & Annis Wotton
Sept. 18.
Mary wife of Tho^s Hall „ 30.
Eliz: wife of Nicholas Perry Nov. 1.
Alice wife of Giles Morris „ 21.
Robert Son of Giles Bayley alias Morrish
Jan. 20.
Eliz: D^r of y^e Said Giles Feb. 20.
Margaret D^r of E^d & Eliz: Green
March 18.

1631.

Annis wife of Robert Arden June 3.
Tho^s Edmonds July 5.

Annis D^r of Tho^s & Sari Hunnit July 13.
John Son of Tho^s & Annis Turner „ 30.
Kathrine D^r of Edward & Sarah Poole
Nov. 17.
Henry Worrall Jan. 24.
Eliz: wife of Augustine Meacock Feb. 6.
W^m Higham March 7.
Will^m Rogers an Inhabitant of Overcot
Parish March 23.

1632.

Ann D^r of R^d & Alice Palmer May 9.
The wife of Henry Langly a Vagrant
June 17.
Hellen wife of Tho^s Chandler Aug. 24.
Barbara Worrall widow intesta Oct. 4.
Elinor Welch widow Nov. 9.
Augustine Meacock Oct. 28.
Henry Son of Judith & Nicholas Perry
Nov. 3.
Annis wife of Jos phⁿ Key „ Dec. 24.
Margery wife of W^m Cooke Jan. 16.
John Woodford „ 3.
Rich^d Jefcot Feb. 14.
Robert Son of James & Eliz: Higham
Feb. 20.

1633.

Annis Wife of Tho^s Coles April 6.
Robert Hanslapp „ 16.
Dorithy Burges Aug. 3.
Ann wife of Benjamin Turner Sept. 5.
Christian Gibbins widow „ 10.
Joan wife of W^m Cooke Oct. 27.
Eliz: D^r of Augustine & Annis Winkley
Nov. 16.
Joan Wright widow Dec. 27.
James Son of James & Bridget Welch
Jan. 26.
Annis Webb widow March 1.
Henry Spicer „ 18.

1634.

Rich^d Stanley May 30.
Grace Winkley widow „ 31.

Christian wife of John Mullinex	Sept. 10.	Eliz: Coles	Dec. 23.
Mary Dr of W ^m & Ann Warde	Oct. 14.	Edward Green	" 29.
Tho ^s Son of Frances & James Higham	Nov. 8.		
		1638.	
W ^m Marsh a Child son of W ^m & Annis	Nov. 9.	John Waishington Son of John & Ann	April 26.
W ^m Biddle	" 15.	Joan Harris	July 24.
Daniel Hatt Servant	Jan. 12.	Martha Gee	" 27.
Ann wife of Rich ^d Warr	" 20.	Eliz: Watts widow	Aug. 13.
Phillip Winkley	Feb. 22.	John Chester	" 13.
W ^m Son of Francis & Margery Cox	March 23.	W ^m Ward	" 21.
		Joane wife of George Cleere	Sept. 11.
		Gyles Son of Tymothy Jackson	" 26.
1635.		Susanna Wootton	" 26.
John Mason	April 23.	Robert Horne	" 30.
Eliz: Wheatley widow	May 22.	Moses Petcher	Oct. 2.
Sara Hull	" 25.	Christian Spicer Widow	" 2.
Mary wife of Edward Eyres	" 26.	George Newcombe	" 3.
John Edmonds	June 6.	Margaret Bates widow	" 12.
Martha Edmonds widow	" 29.	Ann Taylor a poor woman Born in Bos-	
Eliz: Edmonds	July 27.	well	Oct. 24.
John Harriots	" 31.	Eliz: Coles	Nov. 26.
Ann Priest widow	Aug. 5.	Ann Chester	Dec. 26.
Henry Stalworth	" 9.	Edward Poole	" 31.
Helen Whaley	" 11.	Eliz: Chatwin	Jan. 3.
Lettice Worrall widow	" 15.	Ann wife of Tho ^s Turner	" 3.
Andrew Morris	" 24.	Randolph Washington	" 14.
Tho ^s Chandler	Oct. 10.	Judith the Fourth wife of Nicholas Perry	Jan. 17.
Joan Child of Eliz: Clarke widow & Passenger	Oct. 17.		
John Watts	Nov. 5.	Mary Pibrigg Servant to John Pampion	Jan. 18.
Ewin Bate	Jan. 9.		
Rich ^d Newth (Glazier)	Feb. 22.	Sarah wife of Robert Turner	" 23.
		Benjamin Spicer	Feb. 6.
1636.		Ann wife of John Dawes	" 17.
William Coles	June 17.	Mary wife of W ^m Wright Jun ^r	" 28.
Eliz: Farr	Oct. 18.	Elizabeth wife of R ^d Hilton	" 28.
Widow Burges	Dec. 6.	R ^d Son of Tho ^s & Mary Gibbins	March 8.
Eliz: y ^e Base Dr of Eliz: Barnacle & imputed to Rob ^t Russell	Dec. 10.		
Isabell Hunnett widow	" 20.	W ^m Wright y ^e Elder	" 15.
Rich ^d Coles	Jan. 28.		
		1639.	
1637.		Eliz: Tubbe	April 13.
Mary Dr of Robert & Mary Wheatley	June 30.	Eliz: Spicer	" 13.
		Ann Badger	" 13.
Benjamin Meacocke	July 20.	Tho ^s Son of Henry Chambers	" 17.

Rich ^d Starkey	April 18.	1641.	
Rich ^d Hilton	" 19.		
Kathrine Stalworth	" 20.	Edward Eyres	March 25.
George Son of Robert Horne	May 2.	Margaret Williams	April 2.
Edward Son of Edward Green	" 7.	Margaret Judkin widow	" 13.
Sarah D ^r of W ^m Quiney	" 10.	Rich ^d Palmer	" 20.
Ann D ^r of Henry Freeman	" 11.	William Williams	Sept. 9.
Will ^m Moore Son of Thomas	" 24.	Samuel Williams	" 13.
Eliz: Edmonds widow	" 28.	Ralph Bicknell	" 30.
Henry Lines	June 3.	Francis Son of John & Margaret Edmons	Oct 7.
Mary wife of W ^m Plumbley	" 14.	Edward Son of Robert Rose	" 15.
Mary Lord widow	" 15.	Job Bicknell	" 15.
Ann Goade	" 23.	Isabell Rose	" 19.
Bridget Michael	July 12.	Mary Barnacle	Nov. 10.
Rachell D ^r of John & Ann Washington	July 15.	W ^m Marsh	" 27.
John Dawes	" 19.		
Moses Petcher	Aug. 14.	1642.	
Eliz: y ^e wife of George Wheatly	" 30.	Will ^m Benson Miller of Hellidon in North ^h	July 14.
Margaret wife of W ^m Cooke	Sept. 19.	John Brown alias Pisely Souldier Under Captain Jones in y ^e Regiment of Rob ^t Lord Brooke	Aug. 23.
Eliz: Judkin	Oct. 12.	<i>The same day the Battle was fought Between Lord Brooke and y^e Earle of Northampton.</i>	
John Allen	" 12.	Ann Newcombe	Aug. 23.
Job Hill	" 22.	James Furley	Sept. 10.
Mary Hall	Nov. 25.	Ann Goode Supposed D ^r of W ^m Cole born	Oct. 8.
Margaret Edmonds	Dec. 16.	A Soldier	" 30.
John Chambers	" 26.	<i>The battle of Edge Hill was fought Oct. y^e 23^d</i>	
Joan Wright widow	Jan. 25.	Mr. William Herbert Son to the Earle of Pembroke y ^e 1st day of Nov ^r at Night.	
Joan Mason widow	" 31.	Prissilla Goode	Nov. 15.
Bridget Hanslapp	Feb. 2.	Tho ^s Perry	" 19.
Alice wife of Tho ^s Barnacle y ^e Elder	March 11.	Patience Simson	Dec. 18.
		John Son of Tho ^s & Isabell Cornish	Dec. 26.
1640.		Dorithy Rosse widow	Feb. 7.
Mary Coles widow	April 7.	Anthony Edmonds	" 24.
Sarah wife of Tho ^s Hunnet	" 7.		
Alice Base D ^r of Alice Hobbins alias Parker y ^e father Unknown	July 4.		
Will ^m Son of Tho ^s Coles y ^e Elder	Aug. 2.		
Mary wife of Andrew Hinson	" 17.		
Jane Smith widow	" 20.		
Joan Gryphin widow	Sept. 22.		
Eliz: Newth	" 26.		
Jane Babbs widow	Oct. 11.		
Henry Mash	" 11.		
Dorithy Jackson	Jan. 30.		

Henry Morrize Feb. 26.
 Eliz: D^r of Mary Horne March 10.

1643.

Rich^d Kinge Son of Tho^s Kinge March 30.
 Frances D^r of Edward & Ann Horne April 6.
 Ann Pampion „ 19.
 Abigall Pampion June 2.
 Rich^d Smith July 6.
 Eliz: Turner „ 30.
 Sarah D^r of R^d & Judith Bryan Aug. 3.
 Rich^d Lyndon „ 5.
 Susanna Hall Wife of Tho^s Hall „ 10.
 Alee wife of Gyles Betts „ 19.
 Margaret Newcombe Sept. 20.
 Mary wife of W^m Chatwine Oct. 26.
 John Cox Aged 100 years old Nov. 1.
 Eliz: Betts widow Dec. 2.
 Susanna Wootton March 1.
 Will^m Son of Rich^d & Mary Cox „ 12.

1644.

Tho^s Gibbins y^e Elder May 15.
 Eliz: Piddington June 26.
 Rich^d Loch, a Mason Aug. 4.
 John Turner a Baileiffe „ 28.
 Mary y^e wife of Robert Wheatley Sept. 3.
 Dorcas D^r of John & Susanna Hayward Nov. 18.
 Edward Farley—cum testamento „ 20.
 Ann D^r of E^d & Ann Horne „ 26.
 Mary Palmer Feb. 7.

1645.

John Son of John & Alice Furley April 30.
 Alee wife of Tho^s Marsh Sen^r May 16.
 Will^m Green June 23.
 Humphry Freeman July 8.
 Mary Sorrall Jun^r Oct. 8.
 Rich^d Son of Tymothy & Eliz: Mawdicke Oct. 16.

Joan Dadford & Joan Starkey her D
 both in one Grave Oct. 24th.
 Dorithy wife of Edward Crooke Nov. 4.
 Ann Smith widow „ 6.
 Lettice wife of Edward Freeman „ 7.
 A Travelling Man supposed to Dwell at
 Cosillhull (Coleshill) Nov. 13.
 Tho^s Marsh Sen^r „ 22.
 Edward Masters Servant to W^m Marsh
 Nov. 23.
 Eliz: Coles widow Dec. 2.
 Tho^s Ludlow „ 11.
 Rich^d Freeman a Butcher „ 26.
 Annize wife of Tho^s. Barnacle Jan. 2.
 Alee wife of John Furley Feb. 14.
 Eliz: D^r of John & Eliz: Wright „ 17.
 Tho^s Son of Robert & Ann Lawrence
 March 6.

1646.

Mary D^r of James Higham May 7.
 Ann D^r of Rich^d & Bridget Lyndon
 May 12.
 W^m Son of R^d & Mary Cox „ 15.
 Ann D^r of John & Ann Jephcot June 1.
 Hester Pampion „ 3.
 John Geadon y^e Elder „ 21.
 John Son of Edward & Ann Horne „ 30.
 Dorithy widow, wife of John Geadon
 Sen^r July 4.
 Alee D^r of Tho^s and Christian Judkin
 Aug. 9.
 Mary Biddle Feb. 25.
 Jane Lyndon „ 26.
 Joan Wheatley March 22.

1647.

Rich^d Williams April 20.
 Eliz: Biddle „ 20.
 Robert Edmonds Sen^r „ 28.
 Eliz: D^r of John Jeffs June 28.
 Eliz: wife of Rich^d Webb July 10.
 Rich^d Wotton y^e Elder „ 28.
 Paul Bicknell Aug. 8.

	1631.	
Francis Bottom & Sara Chester		May 2.
Henrie Lynes & Dorithie Smyth		Nov. 24.
	1632.	
Robert Arden & Jone Hodges		May 1.
Ralphe Ingrome & Mary Hassell Both of ye parish of St. Trinity in Coventry by Virtue of a Licence from Lichfield Court		June 29.
Useby Holmes of Lawbridge & Ann Branston		July 23.
	1633.	
John Mash & Eliz: Spicer		June 24.
Tho ^s Kinge & Alice Taylor		Feb. 7.
	1634.	
Rich ^d Warde & Frances Edmondess		Nov. 1.
W ^m Cooke & Margret Lynes		Jan. 14.
	1635.	
Edward Draper & Millicent Clarke by virtue of a Licence.		April 23.
Rich ^d Russell & Mary Pinchbacke by virtue of a Licence.		June 1.
John Mullinex & Mary Clever		Aug. 24.
	1636.	
Rich ^d Maunton & Eliz: Malyne		June 24.
Edward Walker alias Waekit & Jane Huit		„ 30.
Tho ^s Higham & Margaret Tubbs		Aug. 10.
Abell Butler & Ann Brent by Licence		Jan. 29.
	1637.	
Tho ^s Hall & Susanna Coles		April 25.
	1638.	
George Hanes & Ann Taylor		April 24.
Tho ^s Goode & Joan Coles		Nov. 27.
	1639.	
Henry Eeles & Ann Goade by virtue of a sufficient License		April 16.
Robert Brown & Mary Coles		July 25.
George Wheatly & Rose Mills		Jan. 13.
	1640.	
W ^m Mash & Dorithy Edmonds		June 4.
Tho ^s Turner & Mary Goade		„ 10.
Edward Goade & Frances Miller		Aug. 25.

John Hawley & Kathrine Staunton by Licence	Oct. 30.
George Worrall & Margaret Coales	Nov. 30.
George Jarvis & Alice Atkins	Jan. 14.
John White & Eliz Taylor with Licence	Feb. 20.
1641.	
Edward Swift & Dorothy Babbs	May 27.
Rich ^d Bradford & Joan Starckey	Aug. 26.
Francis Parsons & Eliz: Lucas	„ 31.
John Furley & Alice Eedes	Nov. 1.
Alexander Whalley and Ann Ward	„ 1.
George Eyres & Mary Allen	Feb. 6.
1642.	
Tho ^s Hoggins & Ann Barnacle	April 26.
Edward Milles & Mary Nuthe	„ 26.
Gyles Morize & Miliceene Ellard	Feb. 14.
1643.	
Nycholas Meacock & Elinor Locke	Nov. 16.
John House & Ann James	Dec. 18.
Rich ^d Ward & Mary Malin	Jan. 14.
1644.	
No Marriages Regist ^d .	
1645.	
Tho ^s Hall & Prissilla Mawdike	April 15.
1646.	
Edward Freeman & Isabell Crooke	March 31.
Rich ^d Goode & Patience Marsh	April 23.
1647 } no Marriages.	
1648 }	
1649.	
Robert Maunton & Eliz: Lord	Oct. 15.
John Mullinax & Ann Piddington	Dec. 31.
1650.	
Tho ^s Garleeke & Eliz. Simms	Oct. 5.
Henry Todd & Margaret Gibbins	„ 15.
The said Henry Todd Dwelleth in y ^e parish of St. Buttolph without Aldgate London, a Weaver	
W ^m Mills & Alice King	Jan. 14.

1651.

Walter Pearce of Brill on the Hill in the County of Bucks & Eliz: Worrall	July 2.
Tho ^s Tymes & Mary Shrowsbury	„ 7.
W ^m Blackwell & Jane Soper of Over Eattenton	Oct. 16.
Henry Atkins & Mary Green Widow now of Cubbington	Nov. 25.

1652.

Rich ^d French & Rachell Hanslapp	May 27.
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By Reason of a new Act of Parliament this Book
doth begin on the 29th day of this September 1653. to that purpose.

Warwickshire.

Whereas it appeareth unto me by a Certificate under ye Hands of ye Major part of ye Inhabitants of ye parish of Southam in this County, who are Contributory to ye poor, that they have Elected and chosen Thomas Hall, the parish Clarke of the said parish of Southam, to be the Register of the said parish, According to ye Late Act for that purpose, I doe therefore approve and Allowe of the Choice of the said Thomas Hall for the Keeping the said Register: In Witness whereof I have here unto put my Hand the 19th Day of November 1653.

J. Sy. Archer.

The Names of those Christians that were married at Southam from ye 29th Day September 1653 As followeth :

The days of publication of the purpose of Marriage Between Rich^d Ellis of Spratton in North^h ye son of James Ellis the one party, and Margerett Wootton of Southam in this County the D^r of John Wootton Deceased the other party ware (That is to say) on ye 22^d of Jan^y ye 29th of Jan^y ye 5th of Feby^y being on ye Lords days

No one opposing it.

The purpose of marrage Between Daniel Lee of Tachbrooke-Mallery ye son of Margert Lee widow ye one party, & Ann Jockam of Southam widow the other party, and were published 3 several Lords days: ye 22^d of Jan^y ye 29th of Jan. the 5th of Feby^y in ye p^{sh} Church of Southam according to ye late Act—

and George Smyth Gent: of Broadway in Worstershire did make Exception against ye said Marrisge, and the same hath been Certified before S^r Symon Archer Justice of ye peace for this County also ye Certificate was delivered to Daniel Lee on ye 11th of Feby^y.

The purpose of marriage between Tho^s Packwood of Brinklow & Barbara Crowe of Dunchurch was published one Day viz. ye 6th of March in ye Market place of Southam according to ye Late Act

No one opposing it.

The purpose of Marriage between John Nassby of Marston priors & Mary Dormer of Everton in North^h widow were publish'd 3 several market days in ye Market place, on ye 13th of March ye 20th of Do. and ye 27th of March 1654
no one opposing it.

1654.

The purpose of Marriage Between John Turner of Southam & Dorithy Cooper of Lillington was published 3 Lords days in Southam Church no one opposing it, and were married May 1st before Sr Symon Archer Knight, Justice of ye peace.

The purpose of Mar^e between Francis Cox & Dorithy Gibbins both of this p^h was published 3 Lords days in So^m Church no one opposing it, & married ye 6th of May before Sr Symon Archer Knight & Justice of ye peace.

W^m Sanders & Eliz Worrall both of ye parish were published 3 Lords Days in Southam Church on ye 25th of May, 28th and ye 4th of June
No one opposing it.

The purp^e of Mar^{se} Between Rich^d Goode & Eliz Malin both of Southam were published 3 several Lords days in our parish Church on ye 25th of June, ye 2 of July, and ye 9th no one opposing it, And he had the Certificate ye 25th of July.

The purpose of Mar: between John Jackson & Kathrine Draper both of y^s p^{sh} was published 3 several Lords days in Southam Church on July ye 30th August ye 6th & 13th No one oppos'd.

The purpose of Mar: between James Simons of Moor End in the parish of Hampton in Arden, son of R^d Simmons & Mary Catesmoore of Woolston—was published 3 market days in ye open Market in Southam on August ye 7th ye 14th and 21st according to ye Late Act no one opposing it.

The purpose of marriage Between Peter Sadler of Weston, son of Mountague & Susanna Sadler, of Fillingley in this County, & Mary Daves of Wappenbury widow, Henry Garrett of Wappenbury afore^{sd} her Gardian, Hath been published 3 several Market Days in ye open market in Southam (That is to say) August ye 14th ye 25th & 28th according to ye Late Act: no one opposing it.

Purpose of Marriages Between Henry Collins of Hurst in ye p^h of Stonley the Son of W^m Collins of the same & Eliz Mousley of Cryfield in ye said parish, was published 3 several Market days in ye open Market in Southam on Sept^r ye 18th, ye 25th, & on ye 2^d Oct^r noe one opposing it.

Between Robert Wootton of Southam the son of John Wootton deseas'd the one party & Kathrine Barnacle D^r of Tho^s Barnacle of Southam afore said, the other party was published 3 several Lords days in ye p^h Church of Southam on Oct ye 15th, ye 22^d & 29th according to ye Late Act, noe one opposing it.

Between Rich^d Maunton of Southam & Susanna Turner D^r of Rich^d Turner & Elinor his wife was published 3 Lords days in Southam Church on Oct ye 22^d ye 29th & 5th of Nov^r without opposition.

Between John Thomas of Warwick & Aylce Payne of Coventry was published 3 market days in ye open Market in Southam on Nov ye 20th ye 27th & ye 4 of Dec^r No one opposing it, and had the Certificate ye same day.

Between Clement Betts son of Job. Betts Both of Southam & Rebecca Barber of the City of Norwich ye D^r of Nicholas Barber Gent: & Ann his wife both deceas'd Late of Thurleton in ye County of Suffolk, was published 3 several Lords Days in ye parish Church of Southam on Dec ye 3^d ye 10th & 17th according to ye Late Act, no one opposing it.

Between W^m Jeffes & Eliz Brown both of Southam was published the same days as ye next above, noe one opposing it.

Between W^m Hewes of Napton son of W^m Hewes of Napton & Mary Saunders of Long Bridge in ye parish of St. Mary Warwick the D^r of Tho^s Saunders of the same Gent: were Published 3 markets days in ye open markets in Southam Jan. ye 15th ye 22^d & 29th no one opposing it, they had the Certificate ye 29th of Jan^{ry}.

Between W^m Hands of Weston-under-weathlye Son of W^m Hands late of Offchurch deceas'd & Jane Cross of Wappenbury D^r of R^d Cross dwelling near Bister in y^e County of Bucks, was published 3 market days in y^e open of Southam on Jan. 29th, Feb. ye 5th, & 12th without opposition.

Between Mathew Quiney of Fenny Compton y^e Son of W^m Quiney Late of Napton deceas'd & Isabell D^r of Tho^s & Jane Watson of Staverton in North^{sh} was published in y^e open market on Feb^{ry} ye 5th ye 12th & 19th

No one opposing it.

Purpose of Marriage between Thos: Rose of Knightcot in y^e parish of Great Dasset in this County y^e son of Nich^s Rose of Great Brailes the one party, & Martha Hixon of y^e Northend of Great Dasett aforesaid the other party was published 3 several Market days in y^e open Market in Southam that is to say on y^e 19th Feb^{ry} ye 26th of Feby & y^e 5th of March according to the late Act: no one opposing it.

1655.

Purpose of marriage between John Burton of Loxley, and Margaret Barret, of Stratford-upon-Avon, with consent of all Friends, was published in y^e open Market of Southam April ye 2^d 9th & 16th no one opposing.

Between Edw^d Shenstone of Flecknoe in y^e parish of Woolvenecott Husbandman, son of Rich^d & Ursula Shenstone of y^e same Town, and Alice Marrett of Harple in Northth y^e daughter of Nicholas Marrett of y^e same Town was published 3 market days in y^e open Market in Southam on July 2^d, 9th & 16th: no one opposing it. Certificate dated 17th of July.

Between Edward Loggin of Westcott in ye parish of Tysoe, Gent. son of W^m Loggin late of Swallelife in y^e County of Oxon deceased & Ann Walker of Ratley, daughter of Thos: Walker Gent: was published in y^e open Market of Southam on July 16th 23^d & 30th—noe one opposing it, Delivered y^e Certificate July 30th.

Between Henry Hemmings son of Henry & Joan Hemmings of Nether Bodington in Northⁿ Yeoman, & Ann Ledbrooke D^r of John Ledbrooke of Knightcot, Yeoman, was published in the open Market of Southam on Oct^r 15 22^d & 29th, noe one opposing it.

Rich^d Sheepherd of Maxstocke son of Geo. & Elinor Sheepherd of Lawford & Rebecca Collins of Wappenbury D^r of William & Isabel Collins of Tanworth was published in y^e open Market in Southam on Oct^r 15th, 22^d, & 29th, noe one opposing it. Certificate delivered Oct. 29th.

John Smyth, son of Henry Smyth & Sarah Marshall D^r of Sarah Marshall, widow, all of the Borough of Warwick was published in y^e open Market in Southam on Jany y^e 7th 14th & 21st. Noe one opposing it. The Certificate delivered Jany 29th.

Between Thos: Smyth, son of Thos: & Mary Smyth of Debridge in Darby^{sh} & Kathrine Shakespear D^r of Jane Shakespear of St. Marys Warwick was published in y^e open Market in Southam on Feb^y 4th 11th & 18th No one opposing it; y^e certificate delivered March 1st.

Between W^m son of W^m Worrall of L. Itchington & Eliz: Parker of Radford Semele, Spinster, was published in y^e open market in Southam on Feby ye 18th, 25th, & March y^e 3^d. No one opposing it. Certificate deliv^d March 3^d.

Between John Devell, son of John Devell of y^e parish of Berkswell & Margaret Wright of Prior's Marston D^r of Thos: Wright of the same, was published in y^e open Market at Southam on Feby y^e 25th, March y^e 3^d & 10th. Noe one opposing it. Certificate delivered March 10th.

Between Edward Freeman of Stonley & Grace Smyth of Bubbenhall D^r of E^d Smyth late of Askew, lately dec^d was published in the open market in Southam on the 17th & 24th of March 1655 and 31st March 1656. Noe one opposing it. Certificate delivered March 31st.

Between Robert Hurst of Lighthorne son of Thos: Hurst, late of Napton, deceased, and Mary Welch of Lighthorne D^r of Thomas Welch of Harbury, deceased, was published in y^e open Market in Southam, on the 24th of March, 1655, and y^e 31st of D^o & 7th 1656. Noe one opposing it. Certificate delivered April 7th.

1656.

Adrian Tookey of Chesterton, son of Adrian Tookey of Bratton Fleming in Devon^{sh}, & Lucy Lancaster of Chesterton D^r of Thos: Lancaster of Preston in Lanc^{sh}, Esquire, was published in y^e open Market in Southam on April y^e 25th, 28th & May 5th 1656. No one opposing.

Between Samuel Tompson of Leamington Hastings & Eliz: Wright of B^r Itchington, widow, was published in y^e open Market in Southam on June y^e 9th, 16th & 23rd. Noe one opposing it.

Between Alexander Harbert of Priors Marston and Mary Varnum of y^e same, was published in y^e open Market in Southam, on Sep 1st, 8th, and 15th. Noe one opposing it.

Edw^d Green of St. Marys & Mary Lucas of St Marys.

- Between John Harper of Market Harborough, in Leic^{sh}, Woollen-draper, and Eliz: Russell of Southam, was published 3 Lords days in y^e parish Church of Southam, on Sep. 28th Oct^r 5th & 12th. No one opposing it.
- W^m Ladd, son of Hugh Ladd of Edgocot in North^{sh} & Eliz: D^r of John Mash of Southam, was published 3 Lords Days in Southam Church on Nov^r ye 23^d, 30th & Dec 7th. No one opposing it.
- Between Robert Kinton of Honington & Aylce Price of Stratford-upon-Avon was published in the open Market in Southam on Dec^r ye 15th, 22^d & 29th. No one opposing it.

1657.

- Between Tho^s Jephcot of Southam & Eliz: D^r of Gyles Betts was published 3 Lords days in Southam Church on April ye 12th & 19th & 26th. No one opposing it.
- Also at the same time and place between John, son of Anthony Edmondes, deceased, & Mary his wife, and Sarah Mumford of Southam D^r of John Mumford of Horley in Oxon: was publish^d 3 Lords days: no one opposing it.
- Between Robert y^e son of John Ledbrooke ye Elder of Knighcot & Mary D^r of Tho^s Knibb: of Cleadon was published in ye open Markett in Southam on April ye 13th 20th & 27th: no opposition.
- Between W^m Allen of Long-Buckby in North^{on} & Joan Wells of Priors Marston D^r of John Wells late of Auston deceas^d was published in ye open Market in Southam on April ye 20th 27th and May ye 4th no one opposing it.
- Between Rich^d son of John & Ann Barnacle of Thurlstone in ye parish of Dunchurch & Rebecca Watson D^r of Henry & Isabell Watson of Kites-Harwick in ye parish of Leamington Hastings was published in ye open Market in Southam on April 27th May 4th & 11th noe one opposing it.
- Rich^d Marriott of Catesby . . . Alyce Piddle of Catesby.
- Between W^m Washbrooke of Morton Morrell & Ann Marshall of ye same was published in ye open Market on June ye 15th no one opposing it.
- Between Tho^s Abbots of Kilsby in North^{sh} & Isabell D^r of George Cleaver of Napton deceas^d was published in ye open market on June ye 15th ye 22nd & 29th noe one opposing it.
- Robert Rose of Southam & Sarah Lattimer of Upton was publish^d 3 Lords Days in S^m Church on July ye 5th 12th & 19th noe one opposing it.
- Rich^d Williams & Winifride Fawkner both of Bradwell was published in ye open Market in Southam on July ye 6th 13th & 20th noe one opposing it.
- Between Tho^s Cockbill of Barford & Mary Hinde of ye parish of St Mary's Warwick widow was published in ye oppen Market in Southam on ye 3^d of August. No one opposing it.
- Between E^d Eayers of Burdenbury & Ann Eston D^r of Rich^d Eston of Solyhull was pub^d in ye oppen Market in Southam on August ye 10th 17th & 24th noe one opposing it.

1604.

ROBERT EDMONDES }
EDWARD ROSE } Churchwardens.

who lead fourth for a Surplis	...	...	...	...	2l	ij	o
„ for making...	...	...	...	...	o	v	o
„ for carrying and fetching of it home	...	...	...	...	o	j	viii
„ to the wittyer	...	...	...	...	o	o	viii

The whittyer, or whittawyer, a dealer in whit-leather, an article used in making the baldricks for the bells. The following entries occur in the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Nicholas, Warwick, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary :

'Item, payd to barre the glover ffor halffe a hyde of whyte lethere ... xxjd'
'Item, payd to Harri porvies ffor rynges for the bawderykes iiijd'

who lead for a book of Common prayer	...	...	...	...	o	iii	o
„ charges at Lichfield	...	...	...	...	o	v	ij
„ for hinges in the seat of ye Pulpitte	...	...	...	...	o	o	viii

For the use of preachers, when sermons and psalm-singing occupied several hours together.

who lead for ye book of consanguiniety			
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Compiled by Archbishop Parker in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and printed in all Prayer-books.

1605.

ROBERT EDMONDES }
EDWARD ROSE } Church-wardens. { chosen by Francis Holioke, Parson, also with ye consent of ye parishioners.
} chosen by the towne and consent of the Parson.

ROBERT EDMONDES, jun. }
HENRY SPICER } Sidemen or assistants. { chosen by ye aforesaid.

who payed for the Article	o	j	viii
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The Thirty-nine Articles of religion agreed upon in 1562 and revised in 1571; since which time they have continued to be the criterion of the faith of the members of the Church of England on the subjects to which they relate.

paid to the Apparitor	o	ij	vj
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So called from their summoning persons to appear before the Bishop.

paid for washing ye Surplis	o	o	vj
„ to John Frankton for covering James Willmores grave	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ for a pillpett Cushuon	...	...	...	...	o	xvj	viii
„ to the whittier for 2 bawldericks & mending	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	iii
„ to Ufton men for lead	...	...	...	...	j ^l	j	iii

1606.

EDWARD ROSE } Church- } chosen by Francis Holyoake, Parson.
 THOS: WELCH } wardens. } chosen by ye inhabitants.
 THOS: WRIGHT } Sidemen.
 HENRY WORRALL }

paid for latches and hinges fur y ^e Church gates	...	...	o	o	xvj
pade to Antonie Stallard for a pooste and toow paelles	...	...	o	o	vij
paid for the Letter for the Scottesman	...	...	o	ij	vj

This was probably someone journeying to or from Scotland, and having 'letters commendatory.' The practice of giving these was of very early use, and the missionary or the traveller thus received help.

paid for 2 mattes for y ^e pulpit	...	...	o	o	vj
„ making trowse for y ^e spouts	...	...	o	j	viiij

Hedge-trimmings were used before earthenware drain-pipes were made, to keep the soil open and allow the water to escape. They were prepared for the purpose, and payment for them seems to show that such materials were scarce, whch would be the case in the times when there were few enclosed fields. The word *trouse* (Scottice, *trous*) occurs also in the following passage: 'The leathern quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback.'—Spenser, 'On Ireland.' With the extension of the garment in modern times and its not being '*trimmed*,' there has been an elongation of the word.

1607.

THOS. WELCH } Churchwardens.
 THOS WRIGHT }
 MARK WHALEY } Sidemen
 THOS: APPLETREE }

Imprimis paid to the burned towne	...	...	o	ij	o
„ Building the Church in Cumberland...	...	...	o	j	viiij

Collections made after a document called a Brief being read in the churches throughout the kingdom. Briefs were originally pontifical letters from the Court of Rome, where there is still an officer of State called the Secretary of Briefs. They signify in our Prayer-Book the sovereign's letters patent authorizing a collection for a charitable purpose, also styled Queen's letters. They were very general in the seventeenth century, and mention of them is found in many parish registers. Briefs may still be issued by the Crown, but there have been none since 1854.

Imprimis for making the Chancell Door to Henry Stallworth	...	...	o	iiij	viiij
This was the Priest's Door on the south side of the chancel.					
Imprimis payed to a towne burned in Lincolnshire	...	...	o	v	o
„ for a Saints Bell rope	...	...	o	j	o
„ to the whittier for worke...	...	...	o	iiij	x ^d

1608.

(No entries.)

1609.

FRANCIS SPICER	}	Churchwardens.
HENRY WIRKOLL, SEN ^R .		
BENJAMIN TURNER	}	Sidesmen.
RICHARD GIBBONS		

who paid for a piece of oak which Pedlie had about the little Bell	...	o	o	x ^d
„ to Bromsgrove	... ..	o	o	xj
„ Richarde Newth for glazing	... ..	o	v	o
„ for two theales for the Church grates	... ..	o	ij	ij

A theale = a board, a plank, a joist.—Halliwell's Dictionary.

Paid to Mr. Bird the Register	... ..	o	iiij	iiij
paid the Clark for washing the Surplus and the other cloths	... ..	o	ij	o
they received of Richard Mawdricke for breaking of the Ground in the Chapell	... ..	o	iiij	iiij
they received of the townsmen for the towne grass	... ..	ij	vj	vij

Was this 'towne - grass' taken from the 'waste' referred to in an award dated 1 Charles I. in the parish chest?

1610.

THOMAS APPLETREE	}	Church-wardens.	} chosen by the parson.
THOS: MARSH				„ „ parishioners.
HENRY WIRRAL	}	Sidesmen.	
FRANCIS SPICER			

Received for the breach of Ground in y ^e Church	... ..	o	iiij	iiij
Who paid for bread and wine at Easter	... ..	j	v	ij
„ to Mr. Bird the Register	... ..	o	v	vij
paid to the Ringers on St. James' Day	... ..	o	o	vij

July 25th, St. James's Day. This was the Dedication day of the church. When churches were solemnly devoted to God it was very natural that the anniversary of the dedication should be observed. These festivals were also called 'wakes' because the eve of them was observed as a vigil. In James I.'s reign July 25th was also Coronation Day, as he had been crowned upon the day of his tutelary saint.

p ^d to the Ringers to drink August y ^e 5 th	o	o	vj
--	--------	---	---	----

The entries of payment to the ringers at the beginning of August had to do, probably, with the old celebration at that season of 'Lammas' or 'Loaf Mass.' It is supposed to have been a remnant of a very ancient British custom of celebrating the gifts of Ceres, the produce of the earth. In later times it was observed as a thanksgiving for the first-fruits of the harvest, and the first bread from the new wheat was on Lammas (loaf mass) Day offered in a loaf at the Mass.

p ^d the fifth of Nov ^r to the Ringers in Bread and Beer	o	j	o
---	--------	---	---	---

This is the first notice that occurs of the ringing of the bells on the fifth of November, although the Gunpowder Plot had been five years before. It may have been that people were at first too much appalled to make it a day of rejoicing. It does not appear when the celebration of the day with ringing of bells, bonfires, and burning Guy Fawkes' effigy first began.

p ^d for the lock and key for the over loft where the bells hung	o	j	iiij
--	--------	---	---	------

1611.

THOS: APPLETREE	}	Churchwardens.
THOS: MARSH		
HENRY WIRRALL	}	Sidemen.
FRA. SPICER		

who paid the Clark for washing ye Surplus	...	...	...	o	ij ^b	o
„ a load of stone	...	...	...	o	o	iiij
„ y ^e whittier for 2 Baldricks for y ^e Bells	...	...	...	o	iv	iiij
„ to the Ringers Nov ^r 5 th	...	...	...	o	o	vj ^d
„ to the Clock keeper one Adderbury for making a new weight	...	...	...	o	j ^s	o
„ and paid at Dr. Hinton's visitation at Coventry	...	...	...	o	x	o

Dr. Hinton is mentioned in Dugdale's 'List of Former Archdeacons of Coventry' thus: 'W^m Hinton, S. Theol. Bac. 4 Nov., 1584, by the appointment of W^m Aubrey, L. Dr., and Arth. Aly, in Art. Mag^r. hac vice.' Robt., Co. Leic., had made the previous appointment. It appears somewhat unusual that laymen should have been allowed to nominate to the office, and it did upon the next vacancy revert to the bishop.

paid Mr. Babbington when he came to Southam to visit	o	ij	o
--	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---

Mr. Babington was the Chancellor of the diocese, about whom a letter is extant of Grindal's, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Whitgift when Bishop of Worcester, written in 1582. My Lord of Coventry and Lichfield and Beacon and Babington were embroiled in a very serious and unpleasant dispute about the chancellorship, for the appointment to which Beacon and Babington were rival claimants. The matter had reached such a height that it had come before the Lords of the Council. They had referred it to the Archbishop, and he in his letter appoints Whitgift in very careful and considerate terms to endeavour to act as arbitrator between all three in the dispute. Either the office had been shared between them or Mr. Babington had gained it. At any rate, he was at Southam as Chancellor of the diocese on this occasion, which was eleven years subsequently to the contention.—See Grindal's 'Remains,' Letter lxxxviii.

paid W ^m Babbs for a lock and key for the Chancel door	o	j	vj
---	-----	-----	-----	---	---	----

1612.

FRANCIS HOLIOAK, Rector.		
NICHOLAS HANSLAPP	}	Churchwardens.
MARK WHALEY		
THO ^s MARSH	}	Sidemen.
THO ^s APPLETREE		

paid to Mr. Bird for the presentments here at Southam	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ July y ^e 25 th pd to the Ringers upon the Kings Holiday for ale	...	...	...	o	o	vj
„ to the paritor who took a survie of the parsonage & Gleybe Lands	...	...	...	o	iiij	vj

The document containing particulars of the survey was called a 'terrier,' from Lat. *terra*, land. For terrier of Southam glebe lands see Appendix.

paid Nov. y ^e 5 th Spent upon y ^e Ringers	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ for the Saints Bell rope	...	...	...	o	o	x

This year the Church was new seated and new floor^l.

paid for the carriage in of a bill of presentments for recusants ... o o xij

Recusant, from *recusare*, to refuse. A recusant in general signified any person, Papist or other, who *refused* to go to church and to worship after the manner of the Church of England. Such were ordered to be named by the churchwardens on a list called the bill of presentments sent in to the court. Popish recusants especially were subject to severe penalties. See future entries of such payments, the amount of which was applied to the relief of the poor.

1613.

FRANCIS HOLIOAK, Rector.	} Churchwardens.
ROBERT EDMONDS, JUN ^R .	
JOB BETT	} Sidemen.
NICHOLAS HANSLAPP	
MARK WHALEY	

paid to Phillip Taylor parish Clark for washing the Surplus ... o ij o

„ to the apparitor for bringing our four aquittances for St. Albons ... o o viij

These seem to refer to receipts for collections made in obedience to 'briefs' on four occasions in aid of the rebuilding the Abbey Church of St. Albans, Herts.

paid to the Ringers o ij iiij

„ unto John Miller for Boards for the Church Stile ... o v o

„ unto Cox for Siles for the Stiles and two Days work ... o vj o

„ to Phillip Taylor for washing the Surplus & one Gaune of ale for
y^e Ringers o ij o

Gaun, an old term for a gallon measure.

paid unto Edward Farley for work about the Church and Church yard . o iiij vj

„ unto Goodwife Stalworth for one gaune of ale for the Ringers upon
the Kings Holiday c o iiij

'Good wife,' sometimes 'goody.' In Chaucer, 'good lefe.'

paid unto John Hanes & Richard Turner for making a Bell wheel &
Iron work o vj vj

„ for horse shoe for Rob' Edmonds horse at y^e visitation ... o o iiij

„ unto Appletree for wine at Easter ... o xix o

„ unto Wicorn y^e Baker ... o o j

„ unto John Hanes for y^e Communion Table ... o ix iiij

This could scarcely have been the cost of a new Table, and was only probably for repairs to the old one, and a new one was subsequently provided in the year 1634.

1614.

FRANCIS HOLIOAK, Rector.	} Churchwardens.
ROBERT MARSHE	
ROBERY TAYLOR	} Sidemen.
ROBERT EDMONDS JUN ^R .	
JOB BETT	

paid for Carrying the Register to Lichfield ... o j o

„ for Eight fathom of Bellrope and peiceing of them ... o j viij

pa'd for Bread and Ale on St. James Day to the ringers ...	...	...	o	o	x
„ to Nicholas Hanslapp for a Ladder ...	...	...	o	v	o
„ Nov ^r 5 th for ale & Cakes for ye Ringers ...	...	...	o	c	ix
„ „ y ^e 25 th at y ^e Bishops Court in Coventry ...	...	...	o	iiij	viiij
„ for Hireing a horse to ride to the Court ...	...	...	o	o	x
„ 100 of 8 ^d nailes ...	...	...	o	o	viiij
„ Dec ^r ye 30 for a flaggon ...	...	...	o	vj	viiij

The new flagon in 1614.

paid for 3 pints of wine ...	...	...	o	j	vj
„ for Washing y ^e surplis ...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ for an houre glasse ...	...	...	o	j	o

The usual length of sermons from the Reformation till the latter part of the seventeenth century was an hour. Puritans preached much longer—two, three, and even four hours. For the measurement of the time of sermon hour-glasses were frequently attached to pulpits.

paid March y ^e 24 th to the Ringers ...	...	...	o	ij	iiij
„ Aug. y ^e fifth ale to the Ringers ...	...	...	o	j	ij
„ to Francis Judkin for the Book ...	...	...	o	xij	ij

This might be the Book of Common Prayer, as revised by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Whitgift) and other High Commissioners according to King James I.'s command, after the failure and breaking up of the Savoy Conference. Some minor changes and alterations were made, and the part of the Catechism relating to the Sacraments was added. This entry, however, perhaps more probably refers to the copy of Bishop Jewel's 'Apology or Defence of the Church of England,' collected in a large folio volume in 1609, and placed in many churches. We find it named subsequently in the list of church goods at Southam.

paid at Docter Hintons Court at Southam ...	...	...	o	iiij	iiij
„ Tho ^s Bate his brother for his horse breaking the church grate ...	...	...	o	o	vj
„ for mending the wall at the over church stile ...	...	...	o	o	iiij

1615.

FRA: HOLIOAK, Rector.

THO^s BARNACLE } Church- (chosen by Mr. Holyoak,

W^m BUTLER } wardens. { „ by the town.

ROB^t TAYLOR } Sidemen.

ROB^t MARSH }

who paid for Bread & Drink for Pedley and his company when they					
took Down the Bell ...	...	...	o	j	o
paid for a Theale for the top of ye Church ...	...	...	o	o	viiij
„ to Goodman-Cooper for Lead Nails ...	...	...	o	o	iiij

Goodman, a householder, Matt. xx. 11.

paid Rich ^d Newth for solder & a Theale ...	...	...	o	iiij	o
„ in Charges when they went to Leicester with ye 3 ^d Bell it was new					
cast ...	...	...	j	v	o

This one that is without date is the oldest, and is now the fourth bell in the peal.

paid to John Harriote for Drawing the Bell thither & home	...	o	xvj	o
„ to Pedley for 3 Days work for himself & his men at the Hanging the same bell	... ..	o	v	o
„ in Bread & Drink when y ^e same Bell was Hanged up	...	o	j	ij
„ Mending the bauldricks	... ..	o	j	viiij
„ John Wood for a Bell rope	... ..	o	iiij	o
„ for a bowstringe to piece the bell rope	... ..	o	o	j

Bowstrings would be still commonly procurable, although bows were fallen into disuse. It is known that a law was passed in the reign of Edward IV. that every Englishman should have a bow of his own height, and that 'butts' should be set up for archery in every village.

1616.

FRANCIS HOLIOAK, Rector.	
AUGUSTINE MEACOCKE	} Churchwardens.
FRANCIS JUDKIN	
THOS. BARNACLE	} Sidemen.
WILL ^M BUTLER	

paid to Goodwife Hill for two peices of timber to make Theales	...	o	xvj	o
„ to Mr. Toange for a Coppie of the Register	... ..	o	ij	o
„ to Edward Mason for three days work in the Church	...	o	iiij	o
„ W ^m Coles for 2 days work there	... ..	o	j	ij
Rec ^d for Sir Clement Throckmorton a levie	... ..	j	o	o

He was the son of Job, the Puritan zealot (see 'Burial Register' for 1582) and grandson of Clement Throckmorton, Esq, who presented to the Rectory here in 5 Edward VI., and died seized of a fifth part of the manor in 16 Elizabeth. This Sir Clement, Knight, was a gentleman eminent for his public service, learning, and eloquence. He served in sundry Parliaments as one of the Knights of the Shire, and undertook various employments of note. Clement Throckmorton, Esq., his son, was one of the lords of the manor in Dugdale's time.

1617.

THO ^S HARRIS	} Churchwardens.	by Mr. H.
TYMOTHY JACKSON		
AUGUSTINE MEACOCKE	} Sidemen.	by Mr. H.
FRANCIS JUDKIN		

paid to y ^e Ringers Nov. ye 5 th	... ..	o	ij	o
„ to Mr. Isham for carrying the Copsy of the Register to Lichfield...	...	o	o	vj
„ to W ^m Chatwine for Timber for the Bells & floores	... ..	ij	o	iiij
„ to Rich ^d Turner for Iron work done at the Bells	... ..	o	xiiij	o
„ to the Smith of Draicot for a pair of Hinges for the Church Grate .	...	o	iiij	viiij
„ for bread & beer at the procession	... ..	o	x	ij

This is elsewhere called the 'perambulation,' and in some places 'beating of the bounds' or 'gangday,' to which occasion the numerous processions of the Romish Church had been limited and reduced by our Reformers. The minister, accompanied by his churchwardens and parishioners, used on one of the rogation days to go round the bounds of the

parish, pray to God for a blessing on the fruits of the earth and to preserve the rights and property of the parish. There is among the Zurich letters one from Archbishop Grindal upon the right use of such perambulations, and what psalms were to be said.

paid to a Gretion Merchant o ij o

'Merchant' was formerly a familiar word equivalent to *chap, fellow*, and there are reasons for supposing that this refers to a travelling student, a poor Greek scholar, a chapman and bookhawker. The supporters of reformed doctrines favoured the study of the New Testament writings in the original Greek, instead of in the Latin Vulgate. They at the universities were called 'Grecians' and their opponents 'Trojans,' and violent disputes and altercations took place between them.

paid to a man that had a Loss by fire o ij viij
 ,, When they went to Coventry to buy Lead o iiij o
 ,, for Lead vj iiij iiij
 ,, for Carridge of the Lead o iiij iiij
 ,, for wood to melt y^e Lead o viij vj
 ,, to Rich^d Newth for Casting of the Lead & laying of it ij xix x
 ,, for Malt to make Liquor for the mortar & Allam & Copperas &
 rosin o viij iiij

These were required for soldering the leads and for mortaring together the stones at the top of the walls beneath them. From the largeness of the outlay and the quantity of lead used, it would seem that the arrangement made in 1603 between William Dawkes of Stratford and the townsmen of Southam for re-leading the church had been very incompletely carried out.

paid to whittier for one baldrick & mending the other & killing 3 urchins o iiij viij
 ,, for a new Bible, New Version ij iiij o

This was the present Authorized Version that proceeded from the Hampton Court Conference in 1603-4; where many exceptions being made to the 'Bishops' Bible,' King James gave orders for a new translation; not, as the preface expresses it, 'for a translation altogether new, but to make a good one better, or, of many good ones, one principal good one.' Fifty-four learned men were appointed to this office by the King, as appears by his letter to the Archbishop, dated 1604, which, being three years before the translation was entered upon, it is probable that seven of them were dead or had declined the task, as a later list makes but forty-seven, who, being ranged under six divisions, entered on their province in 1607. These were all men of 'ponderous' learning, headed by Bishop Andrewes, who was master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and fifteen modern languages. The new translation was published in 1611, in folio by Barker, with a dedication to James and a learned preface, and is commonly called *King James's Bible*. Some other editions have received strange names as the 'Breeches Bible,' 1599, called from the word being used for the coverings Adam and Eve used after the fall. The 'Wicked Bible' was the name assigned to the one printed by Barker and Lucas in 1631. The word 'not' was omitted in the seventh commandment. Laud had the printers heavily fined for this mistake. The Authorized translation of 1611 obtained universal and lengthened acceptance until 1870, when the Convocation of Canterbury determined on a revision, with what degree of success is a matter of controversy.

paid To the ringers on the 24th of March for bread & beer & greace ... o j vj

Ringing in the new year, which began on March 25th at that time.

paid To the Widow Taylor for washing the surplus o ij o
 Rec^d of Mr. Rob^t Hanslapp for the Ould Bible o xiiij o

1618.

FRA. HOLLIOAK, Rector.

ANTHONY STALLWORTH } Church- } chosen by the Rector.
 HENRY CHAMBERS } wardens. } „ by the town.
 THO^s HARRIS } Sidemen.
 TYMOTHY JACKSON }

paid for Bread & drink at taking down the Bells & hanging up	...	o	ij	ij
„ for Candles & Grease nails & packthread	...	o	o	iiij
„ Henry Wheatly for a Days work with W ^m Pedley the Bellhanger...	...	o	o	vj
„ for four Old Hatts	... ..	o	o	iiij
„ to Rich ^d Bicknell for work & Iron about the Clapers...	...	j	vj	viiij
„ John Hanes for Leather for the Baldricks	...	o	vj	viiij
„ W ^m Pedley for Work	... ..	iiij	xiiij	o
„ y ^e Bellfounder	... ..	iiij	o	o

The second bell (now the third) was recast this year. Candles, grease, nails and packthread, 'four old Hatts,' and leather for baldricks make a curious medley of materials used about the rehanging the bells on this occasion.

paid for Washing y ^e Surplus & table cloth	... ..	o	ij	o
„ for ringing the 24 th of March (New Year's Eve, old style)	...	o	ij	o
„ W ^m Mills for Timber & work for the grates & gates	...	o	x	vj
„ Oct. 6 th Sir Clement Throckmorton	... ..	j	x	o
„ Sir Tho ^s Porter	... ..	j	o	o

This Sir Thos. Porter was grandson of Ann Knightley (one of the five co-heiresses of the manor), who married for her second husband, Thomas Porter of Ettington, about the year 1547.

paid for the Carridge of 3 load of stone from Napton for the Porch	...	o	vij	iiij
„ to John Sheathsby for six score foot of stone for y ^e Porch	...			

This year the 2^d Bell was New Cast.

1619.

FRA. HOLLIOAK, Rector.

GILES HANSLAPP } Churchwardens.
 GILES BETTS }

paid to Goodman Bond	... ..	o	o	viiij
„ to Allibond of Napton for the Carridge of Stones	...	o	iiij	iiij
„ for Drink for John Sheathsby	...	o	o	ij
„ for Bread & Drink for y ^e Ringers the 5 th of August (see entry in 1610)	...	o	j	o
„ for Drink for Goodman Barrett	... ..	o	o	ij
„ to Goodman Barret	... ..	o	xiiij	o
„ for provision when they went to the procession	... ..	o	iiij	vij

paid more to a schollar by Mr. Hollioaks appointment	...	...	...	o	ij	vj
See preceding payment to a 'gretian,' in 1617.						
paid for delivering a copy of y ^e Register	...	...	...	o	j	o

1621.

FRANCIS HOLLIOAK, Rector.
 THO^s COLES } Churchwardens.
 W^m CHATWIN }

paid at y ^e visitation at Coventry	...	...	...	...	o	xv	o
„ in Charges at a Court held at Southam about the insuffitency of ye Church Mounds	...	...	...	...	o	j	x
„ for Bread & Beer for the Ringers when y ^e Prince came through our town	...	...	...	...	o	j	vj

Prince Charles, formerly Duke of York, now become heir-apparent to the throne by the death of his elder brother, Prince Henry, at the age of 19, a few years previously. It does not appear upon what occasion this was. The court was sometimes at Woodstock and Oxford, and the road from those places to Coventry and the north lay through Southam.

paid for Drink for John Cowper when he came about y ^e Clapers	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij
„ for making y ^e Clapers	...	...	...	...	o	xij	vj
„ W ^m Pedley for work about y ^e Bells	...	...	...	...	o	xvij	vj
„ at a court held at Southam about y ^e insufficiency of y ^e Church	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	o
„ for a Truss for the Bells	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
„ for carrying the lathers	...	...	...	...	o	o	ij
„ for Carrying y ^e Clapers to Ladbrook	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ for Ringing on ye Kings Holiday (Coronation Day, July 25)	...	...	...	...	o	j	ij
„ Nov. 5 th to y ^e Ringers	...	...	...	...	o	j	o

1622.

FRA. HOLLIOAK, Rector.
 ANTHONY BRAYFIELD } Churchwardens.
 JOSHUA KEY }
 THO^s COLES } Sidemen.
 W^m CHATWIN }

paid at Anthony Stallworths in charges on Lichfield men at a Court held at Southam	o	ij	o
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---

The 'insufficiency' of the church and church-mounds caused no less than three courts of inquiry to be held at Southam about this time. Many of the walls now surrounding the churchyard were not then in existence, and especially on the east side between the church and the Market Hill, where buildings now so much, unfortunately, obstruct the view of the church from the town.

paid for reading the man of Warmington his pennance o o vj

Penance, an ecclesiastical punishment or penalty used in the discipline of the Church of England by which an offender was obliged to give public satisfaction to the Church for scandal done by his evil example. For small offences a satisfaction or penance was required to be made before the minister and churchwardens and some of the parishioners. For very serious offences the offender was sometimes enjoined to do public penance in the parish church or the marketplace bare-legged, bare-headed, and in a white sheet, and to make open confession of his crime in a form of words prescribed by the judge. It would seem as if the 'man of Warmington's' offence had been serious, as the terms of his penance were made public by being read at Southam, and perhaps the offence might have been committed by him there.

paid for the presentment for want of Certain Books o j ij

One of the 'Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical' of 1603 enacted that the churchwardens or questmen should, at the charge of the parish, provide the Book of Common Prayer, lately explained in some few points by his Majesty's authority, according to the laws and his Highness's prerogative in that behalf, and if any parishes be yet unfurnished of the Bible of larger volume, or of the Books of Homilies allowed by authority, the churchwardens were also, within convenient time, to provide the same. The authorized version of the Bible had, as we have seen been provided a few years previously, so this 'want of certain books' appears to refer to the books of Homilies or else Jewel's works, which both appear subsequently to have been in the church.

paid to John Woodford for Bellropes o iiij o
 ,, to W^m Babb for Nailes o iiij o
 ,, for mending y^e Little Bell Claper o o v
 ,, for Bread & Beer for the Ringers on St. James Day o o vj

King James had become very unpopular, which may account for no notice being taken that this day was also Coronation Day in this and succeeding entries.

paid John Harris for hooping a vessel and handlasses for 2 buckets o j viij

'Handlass,' *i.e.*, hand-lace, a string or cord wound round the hand to carry by; thus also wind lass, the lace or rope which *winds* round a cylinder or barrel. Now used for an iron handle.

paid for a rope for y^e Little Bell o o ij
 ,, Nov. 5th to y^e Ringers o j ij
 ,, Strike of glovers shread o o ix

These were used to make 'size' for the whitening mentioned below.

paid March ye 24th to the Ringers last day of y^e year o j ij
 ,, to two Irish women with a pass o o iiij

The colonization of Ulster by English and Scotch took place in this reign. Many entries refer to giving relief to poor distressed Irish passing through; often Protestants driven out of the other parts of Ireland with the most cruel barbarity.

paid for 12 strikes of Walsall lime... .. o xj o

When lime of excellent quality could have been made at home it seems strange to have paid 11d. a bushel — 7s. 4d. a quarter for lime from Staffordshire.

paid Henry Wheatly for cleaning the Church after the Whiteners o ij iiij
 for Hinge for the reading seat

paid for Iron work to Rich^d Turner for the Fastening of Particion
between y^e Church & Chancell o o x

This would be, perhaps, to secure some part of the old chancel screen, or rood-loft, which was used to form a new sort of 'particion.' Some remains of the old screen, and also the entrance to the rood-loft, are yet visible.

1623.

FRANCIS HOLLIOAK, Rector.

JOB HILL
THO^s HUNNIT } Churchwardens.

ANTHONY BRAYFIELD
JOSHUA KEY } Sidemen.
JAMES WELCH

paid to Ed. Farley for work about the Vestry o ij vj
,, in Charges at visitation held at Southam in Maie o viij o
,, to a poor man that had a Loss by fire o o iij
,, to y^e Ringers on St. James's Day o j vj
,, to y^e Ringers y^e 5th of August o j vj
,, to two men that had a loss by fire the one of them Blind o o vj
,, in charges on y^e Ringers when the Bishop was here o j x
,, to a Deaf minister by Mr. Hollioaks order o o iij
,, in Charges when they went to Lichfield o viij vj
,, for horse hire to Lichfield o iij o
,, in charges on y^e Ringers when the Prince returned from Spain o j iij

On February 24th in this year Prince Charles and Buckingham had secretly embarked for Madrid to conclude in person the negotiations for his marriage with the Infanta Maria of Spain, a business which had occupied his father for nearly the preceding seven years. On their way in Paris Charles first saw his future Queen, Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henri IV. Upon the Prince's return and the uncertainty about the conclusion of the Spanish match, there were genuine rejoicings, as the project was extremely unpopular.

paid to Mr. Hollioak for his seat o x o

This was for the workmanship in making the reading-desk mentioned below, which seems to have been done under Mr. Holyoak's own direction.

paid for Washing y^e Surplus & Table Cloth o ij o
,, for y^e use of a Kettle for the painter to seeth his size in o o o
,, to Mr. Hyan for stones for the vestrie o ij o
,, to y^e Ringers on y^e 5th of Nov^r o ij o
,, to the Painters of y^e Church iij xv o
,, for the marriage Table frame o ij o
,, for a rope for the Little Bell o o o
,, Wood for the Reading seat
,, charges for the ringers when the Bishop was here
,, for a book when the Bishop came through the town

The Bishop appears to have visited or passed through the town on three occasions this year. This was Bishop Thomas Morton, formerly of Chester, then of Lichfield, and afterwards

of Durham. He was the author of the declaration about Sports, called 'The Book of Sports, first issued by King James, the object of which was to prevent his good peoples' innocent and harmless recreations, that they had been accustomed to after Divine service in the afternoon of the Lord's day, being interfered with by the Puritans. The declaration was to this effect: 'That for his good peoples recreation his Majesty's pleasure was, that after the end of divine service, they should not be disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreations such as archery, dancing, &c.; so as the same may be had in due and convenient time without impediment or let of divine service, withall prohibiting all unlawful sports, as bearbaiting, bullbaiting, inte ludes, &c.'

1624.

FRANCIS HOLLIOAK, Rector.

THO^S GIBBONS } Churchwardens.THO^S BATES }

JOB HILL } Sidemen.

THO^S HUNNET }

paid in charges at Stonley being Charged to go thither by y ^e Constable .	o	j	iiij
„ to a poor Minister	o	o	iiiij
„ to Mr. Chebsey for Keeping y ^e Register	o	ij	vj
„ to a poor Man that had a request from Dunchurch	o	o	iiiij

A letter from the minister and churchwardens, soliciting help in some local case of distress; not so important as a 'brief.'

paid for Carrying y ^e great bell Claper to Ladbroke	o	o	ij
„ to one for going to W ^m pedley	o	o	iiij
„ for Ringing on St. James's Day	o	j	vj
„ W ^m Higham for Diging Stone	o	vj	o
„ to John Couper for mending the great Bell Claper	o	x	o
„ to John Woodfall for y ^e 4 th Bellrope	o	ij	ij

1625.

FRA. HOLLIOAK, Rector.

HENRY KILSBY } Churchwardens.

GEO. WHEATLY }

THO^S GIBBONS } Sidemen.THO^S BATES }

paid for Bread & beer at the precessioning	o	iiij	iiiij
„ for Ringers on Nov. 5 th	o	ij	o
„ to the Ringer March y ^e 27 th	o	o	vj

Death of King James and accession of Charles I. A remarkable small and inexpensive demonstration on this occasion.

paid Rich ^d Turner for y ^e stand for y ^e Hour Glas	o	o	vj
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In some churches these stands for the hour-glass, attached to the pulpit (see entry in 1614), still remain, though the glass itself has disappeared. They appear to have been introduced soon after the Reformation, as there is an entry in the year 1564 in the books of St. Katherine's, Aldgate: 'Paide for an hour glass that hangeth by the pulpit when the preacher doth make a sermon that he may know how the hour passeth away.' Later on discourses became much longer, and the glass could be turned, so that a Puritan preacher once said: 'Brethren, let's have another glass before we part.'

paid M ^r Edmonds for Lime	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ for a Lock for y ^e Steeple trap door	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij
„ to Goodwife Babbs for nails and hooks	...	...	...	...	o	o	x
„ for a Baldrick for the Saints Bell	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij
„ Rich ^d Wootton for mending y ^e Staple and Key of y ^e Church Door	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij
„ Edw: Farley for 1 days work	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ Beer at Persession	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vj

1626.

FRANCIS HOLLIOAK, Rector.

ROBERT ROSE } Church-
THO^s HORNE } wardens. } chosen by the minister.

paid for an yearnist	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
‘Earnest’ money, on making some bargain, sometimes called ‘argentum Dei,’ or ‘God-peny.’							
paid for claying quarries & fixing	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	iiij
Clay was used to make up a solid floor on which the quarries could be fixed.							
paid 24 th May bread at procession	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	o
„ at the visitation at Coventry	...	...	...	...	o	xvj	vj
„ bread & Wine at the New year tyde	...	...	...	...

1627.

ROB^t EDMONDS, Jun^r, of y^e Pendike }
AUGUSTINE MEACOCKE, by parishioners } Churchwardens.
HENRY SPICER }
ROB^t ROSE } Sidemen.

‘Pendike’ is a compound British and Anglo-Saxon word, meaning an entrenchment (*aike*) at the head or promontary (*pen*). This ancient designation is singularly preserved in the name of the street in that part of the town being called *Appendix Street*.

paid for a quart of wine	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ for washing y ^e Surplus	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vj
„ for nailes for y ^e Church fire grate	...	...	...	...	o	j	ij
„ Rich ^d Wright for Work at ye Grate	...	...	...	...	o	vj	o
„ to a Soldier by M ^r Hollioak’s desire	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ to Lenard Mallin for mending y ^e seats	...	...	...	...	o	j	o
„ at y ^e Archdeacons Court held at Southam	...	...	...	...	o	iiij	viiij
„ to Goode for a Bell rope	...	...	...	...
„ to W ^m Gibbs of Stockton	...	...	...	...	o	ij	o
„ to Band of Harbury	...	...	...	...	o	x	vj
„ to Goode for Killing an urchin April y ^e 29 th 1627	...	...	...	...	o	o	iiij

A Note of ye Church goods which were deleiver'd by
Rob' Rose old Church warden unto

Robt: Edmonds Jun^r & Augustine Meacocke chosen Churchwardens.

Item, one Surplus, one Black Buckrum Carpet, one Communion Cloth, one Silver Cupp with a Cover, one Flaggon.

Memorandum, There remaineth in the hands of Job Hill exact^r of Eliz: Hill late of Southam widow deceased the sum of 20^s which was given by y^e said Elizabeth towards the buying a Communion cup to remain to the Church of Southam.

There remaineth in y^e Hands of the Exact^r of Nicholas Hanslapp, late of Southam, Deceas'd the Like sum of 20^s to the like use.

There remaineth in the Hands of y^e Exact^r of Dorithy Hanslapp late of Southam widow deceas'd the Like sum given to y^e like.

Item by	Edmons ...	...	...	...	...	ij	o	o
" "	Hanslapp	...	...	...	...	j	o	o
" "	Barbara Worrall	...	...	...	...	o	x	o

The new communion cup, the larger one now in use, was brought from London in 1633, according to an entry in the churchwardens' books for that year, and the names of 'certayne godly persons,' whose gift it was, are engraved upon the cup, they do not exactly correspond, however, with the above-mentioned names.

1628.

FRA: HOLLYOAK, Rector.

ROB^T EDMONDS Jun^r }
AUG^E MEACOCKE } Churchwardens.

paid to pore Irish people	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
" to Good Taylor for Lath & Timber	...	...	...	...	o	vij	vj
" for leaving the billeting letters to M ^r Rowley	...	...	...	...	o	o	vj
" for Washing y ^e Surplus	...	...	...	...	o	ij	vj
" item for a qt of wine to the commissioners	...	...	...	...	o	j	iiij
" Book of Articles ...	...	...	...	...	o	j	o

The Thirty-nine Articles which had been agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces and the whole clergy in 1562, and ratified by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, were now newly printed with a declaration by King James, but this entry may refer to articles or forms for presentments.

paid Coram nomination	o	ij	vj
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'Coram' = Lat. 'quorum,' a bench of justices, such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. 'Justice of peace' and 'Coram.'—'Merry Wives of Windsor,' i., 1.

1629.

FRANCIS HOLYOAK, Rector.

HEN. SPICER }
BENJAMIN TURNER } Churchwardens.
ROBT. EDMONDS Jun^r }
AUG. MEACOCKE } Sideman.

There remaineth in the hands of M^r Holyoak Jewels works and 1 Homilie book.

Jewel's 'Apology' was a defence of the Catholic and Christian faith of the Church of England, written by the learned Dr. Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury. It was published by the express command of Queen Elizabeth, and at the royal expense. Composed by its author in

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v.1-1 recall items



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